THE CRISIS

A RECORD OF THE DARKER RACES

PUBLISHED MONTHLY AND COPYRIGHTED BY THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE AT 69 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y., CONDUCTED BY W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS; JESSIE REDMON FAUSET, LITERARY EDITOR; AUGUSTUS GRANVILLE DILL, BUSINESS MANAGER.

Vol. 27 No. 1 NOVEMBER, 1923 Whole No. 157

COVER Page

A Drawing. The Octoroon, by John Henry Adams.

OPINION

Thanksgiving; The League of Nations; Houston Martyrs; No Compromise; Civil Rights; Virgin Islands; Crogman; Dabney; Disfranchisement; Peace and Foreign Relations; Page Mr. Gompers, Again Fraud.. 7

OUT OF THE WEST. Illustrated. Jessie Fauset..... 11

SANCTIFIED PREJUDICE. Edmund J. Bristow..... 19

NOCTURNE. A Poem. Gwendolyn B. Bennett..... 20

"NIGGERS." A Story. Julian Elihu Bagley..... 21

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE 24

THE LOOKING GLASS. Illustrated 28

HABANERA. A Poem. Edwin Morgan..... 32

THE HORIZON. Illustrated 33

THE DECEMBER CRISIS

The December CRISIS will celebrate Christmas with an article by Claude McKay which will run in two numbers. Also we are glad to announce that in 1924 the CRISIS will publish selected chapters from Dr. Du Bois' "The Black Man in the Wounded World" which is a history of Negro troops in the World War.

FIFTEEN CENTS A COPY; ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF A YEAR

FOREIGN SUBSCRIPTION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS EXTRA

RENEWALS: The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due, a blue renewal blank is enclosed.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: The address of a subscriber can be changed as often as desired. In ordering a change of address, both the old and the new address must be given. Two weeks' notice is required.

MANUSCRIPTS and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage. If found unavailable they will be returned.

Entered as second class matter November 2, 1910, at the post office at New York, New York, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

FIRST NEGRO COLLEGE ON QUARTER BASIS
ONLY NEGRO COLLEGE OPEN YEAR AROUND

FISK UNIVERSITY

APPROVED
AND AIDED BY
GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD
CARNEGIE FOUNDATION
CARNEGIE CORPORATION
PHELPS-STOKES FUND
SLATER FUND
AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION
HARMON FOUNDATION
JUILLIARD FOUNDATION

HOME READING
FOR EVERYBODY
FISK CHAUTAUQUA READING CIRCLE
BEST READING UNDER GUIDANCE
DIPLOMA ON COMPLETION OF COURSE
WRITE FOR INFORMATION

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE
HIGHEST ADMISSION STANDARDS.
REAL EDUCATION WHEN THROUGH.
LOWEST COSTS IN PROPORTION TO OPPORTUNITIES.
SIMPLICITY AND ECONOMY THE CAMPUS RULE.

MUSIC
SOCIAL SERVICE
RELIGIOUS SERVICE TEACHING
PHYSICAL EDUCATION
HOME ECONOMICS
BUSINESS
SCIENCE
SPECIALIZATION IN 19 LINES

Address: THE PRESIDENT
FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE, TENN.

Entrance in
OCTOBER DECEMBER
MARCH OR JUNE

Summer Quarter
VALUABLE COURSES IN
METHODS OF TEACHING
SUPERVISION
ADMINISTRATION
HISTORY OF EDUCATION
EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY
REGULAR COLLEGE COURSES
CONCENTRATED EFFORT
YEAR'S WORK IN THREE MONTHS
RECITE IN SOME COURSES THREE TIMES PER DAY
GET ONE THING THOROUGHLY

VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

is offering young men an excellent opportunity to secure a liberal education along a variety of lines. Every effort is made to stimulate a full, well-rounded development. High school, college and professional courses are offered. The faculty is strong, the rates are reasonable. For further information address

The President

Lincoln University
Pioneer in Collegiate and Theological Education

Accredited by the Association of Colleges of the Middle States and Maryland.

Lincoln Graduates are Leaders in the various professions and in all parts of the country.

Address:
JOHN B. RENDALL, D. D.,
LINCOLN UNIVERSITY
CHESTER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

WILEY UNIVERSITY
MARSHALL, TEXAS

Recognized as a college of the first class by Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana and Oklahoma Boards of Education. Leading Colleges and Universities represented on its faculty. More than two hundred enrolled in College Department this year. Library and laboratories Strengthened. High standard of scholarship maintained. Due prominence given athletes.

M. W. DOGAN, President

The Cheyney Training School for Teachers
Cheyney, Pa.

A Pennsylvania State Normal School offering, in addition to the regular Normal Course of two years, professional three year courses in Home Economics and Shop Work. A diploma from any of these courses makes a graduate eligible to teach in the public schools of Pennsylvania. A three-year High School Course is offered to all who have completed the eighth grammer grade.

Next term Begins September 17, 1923

For further particulars and catalog, write

Leslie Pinckney Hill, *Principal*
Cheyney, Pa.

ADVERTISING PAGES REMOVED

THE CRISIS

Vol. 27. No. 1 NOVEMBER, 1923 Whole No. 157

Opinion of W. E. B. Du Bois

THANKSGIVING

ON the last Thursday in this month we shall most of us eat an extra good dinner by way of emphasizing our contentment with this world. We have cause this year to be thankful for many things: There are the Pierre du Pont schools in Delaware; the unforgotten fight for the Dyer Bill; the efforts at inter-racial peace in the South; the checking of the worst features of Garveyism; the triumphant sacrifice of Charles Young; the Anti-Lynching Crusaders; the blow at caste at Harvard; the Ethiopian Players; the defeat of the Arkansas mob; 666 college graduates and 486 professional graduates; the 14th Annual N. A. A. C. P. Conference, with an audience of 15,000; the loyalty of white France to black France; and the Third Pan-African Congress. All this, we submit, is worth a turkey of considerable size not to mention a pumpkin or sweet potato pie.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

COLORED people must not be deceived by the propaganda in American papers concerning the "failure" of the League of Nations. The League is still the most hopeful international movement today in the world and with all the sinister influence of Great Britain in its counsels it has nevertheless recently shown its loyalty to humanity by admitting Ethiopia, which the world calls Abyssinia, to a seat at its council table. Three black nations have a right to sit in the League—Ethiopia, Liberia and stolen Haiti. We know of no other international movement that has so decisively risen above the hateful color bar. Most of them, both political and humanitarian, like the Red Cross which is this month appealing for funds in the United States, deserve absolutely nothing from American Negroes because of the open prejudice which stains their actions. May the League of Nations live and grow.

HOUSTON MARTYRS

THE N. A. A. C. P. is asking that Sunday, November 11th, be set aside as "Houston Martyrs Day" and that on that day as many people as possible petition the President to release the 54 colored soldiers still in prison in Leavenworth where they have served already six years for a deed which was no crime. Nineteen of the men who fought mob violence at Houston have already been hanged; several have been released through the efforts of friends and the petition signed by 50,000 people which the N. A. A. C. P. circulated in 1921; the rest must go free and we want 100,000 Negroes to ask for their freedom November 11th.

NO COMPROMISE

THE attempt to compromise at Tuskegee by appointing three white men at the head of the hospital is a disgrace to all persons concerned. There is no rea-

son in the world why white persons should not be appointed to the Tuskegee hospital but the head of the hospital and the chief men in charge should, by every dictate of justice, be black men; and unless Calvin Coolidge thus fulfills the promise of President Harding he cannot hope for the votes of intelligent black folk.

CIVIL RIGHTS

THE San Diego Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. in California has succeeded in having the State Civil Rights Law amended so that discrimination is illegal in hotels, restaurants, ice-cream parlors, barber shops, bath houses, theatres, skating-rinks, public conveyances and all other places of public accommodation or amusement. One Hundred ($100) Dollars damages is the penalty for discrimination. The amendment rose out of the fact that the courts of San Diego decided that ice-cream parlors were not included in the original Civil Rights Law.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

THE United States took over the Virgin Islands and incidentally ruined their chief means of livelihood. It is immaterial that this livelihood consisted in the manufacture of Jamaica Rum. It is material that when these Islands under their new master are facing starvation, the United States Government should do something besides look on and allow their marines to insult and kill peaceful colored citizens.

CROGMAN

AT Clark University, Atlanta, Ga., William H. Crogman has been a professor for 41 years and is to-day 80 years old. He is a scholar and a gentleman, widely known and respected; during these 41 years his salary has averaged $1085 a year! In addition to this salary he has received the rent of a tiny six-room cottage where the Editor has often enjoyed the simple and kindly hospitality of the Professor and his devoted wife. To-day Clark University is asking Professor Crogman to give up this little cottage because "it needs it." Dr. Crogman to be sure has been retired on a Carnegie pension and is not an active teacher but to turn him out of his old home in the last days of his life is, we must confess, a piece of ingratitude which we did not expect from the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DABNEY

THE Paymaster of Cincinnati has resigned. Most people have not realized that this great and semi-southern city has for years had a Negro, W. P. Dabney, as Paymaster. Mr. Dabney has handled millions of dollars without a mistake and has the record of paying five hundred men in 65 minutes without a single error. But Mr. Dabney has resigned and the reason is interesting. He was made License Clerk in 1896 in the Auditor's office; the next year he entered the Treasury and staid three years as Assistant Paymaster. He then went out of office when the Republicans were defeated, but returned in 1907 and has virtually been Paymaster ever since. We say virtually because for years while Mr. Dabney did the work, a white man held the title and received the salary. In January, 1923, however, he was made Paymaster but no change was made in his salary. Twice, white employees in the office who were receiving the higher salary which ought to have gone to Dabney resigned and still Dabney's salary was not increased. At the second happening of this sort Mr. Dabney resigned and he did what we call a very fine piece of work.

DISFRANCHISEMENT

SLOWLY and quietly the enforcement of the 14th Amendment draws near. The 14th Amendment said in effect that the representation of the South should be cut down in just such proportion as they refused to let Negroes vote. Representation in Congress has not been cut down but in the extra legal body known as the Republican National Convention, where representation is based upon congressional representation, year by year the vote of the South has been decreased. We are glad of it. In the long run this thing is going to bring the South to its senses and it is going to help to eliminate the venal politician, black and white, south of the Mason and Dixon Line.

Meantime, colored voters, men and women, should get thoroughly conversant with the following facts: Representation in Congress is based on the whole number of inhabitants. Any disfranchisement therefore of voters in a state increases the power of the remaining voters as compared with other states. Usually it is to the interest of a state to admit as many persons to the ballot as possible; but in the South the white people keep the colored people from the polls. The result is astounding: two million voters in the South have more political power in Congress than five and a half million voters in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The South with a little over two million voters has nearly three times the power of New England which has a little less than two million voters. The great Middle West from Ohio to Kansas and from Minnesota to the Ohio River with ten million voters gets only 127 representatives while the Southern two millions get 94. Again in the Middle West and on the Pacific Coast, it takes 80,000 votes to elect a representative in Congress; in the South it takes 23,000 and in South Carolina it takes 9,000!

In other words, we do not have democracy in the United States because the Southern lyncher and Negro hater has three times the political power that the Northern voter has. There is no doubt about it, Southern representation in Congress must be reduced.

PEACE AND FOREIGN RELATIONS

THE Committee on Peace and Foreign Relations of the National Association of Colored Women, has determined that America shall be represented at the Third Pan-African Congress. This is a matter of deep gratification and that not simply because the committee has graciously intimated that they would like the editor of THE CRISIS to represent them.

For ten years Mr. Du Bois has sought to point out that isolation from the civilized world for America and America's problems is no longer possible. The Negro problem, the problem of the color line, is international and no matter how desperately and firmly we may be interested in the settlement of the race problem in Boston, in Kansas and in the United States, it cannot ultimately be settled without consultation and coöperation with the whole civilized world. This is illustrated in the fine stand which France has just taken on American colorphobia; it is illustrated in the history of the Pan-African Congresses.

To be sure our attention has been distracted and the cause seriously harmed by the tragedy and comedy of Marcus Garvey but that is past and it is absolutely necessary that we seek to-day the harmony, self-knowledge and coöperation of the greater groups of peoples of Negro descent.

The third Pan-African Congress is in session this month. The first session in London will have four meetings November 7 and 8. Several important speakers including Sir Sydney Olivier are expected. J. Ramsay

MacDonald writes: "If I am in town when you are meeting it would give me the greatest pleasure to attend one of your sessions and to say a few words."

The second session will be held in Lisbon, Portugal under the auspices of the Liga Africana, M. José de Magalhaes, President.

Mr. DuBois will attend both sessions and afterward will visit Africa.

PAGE MR. GOMPERS

THERE has come to our hands a letter from the Indiana Foundry Corporation from which we abstract a few paragraphs:

"We operate a gray iron jobbing foundry in Muncie, Indiana, a city of about forty thousand population, located sixty miles east of Indianapolis, one hundred miles northwest of Cincinnati and two hundred miles southeast of Chicago. Our shop is operated on the Open Shop basis. The majority of our skilled workers, the molders, are colored men.

"The molders have been taken into our plant as inexperienced men and taught all that they know about the work. The Molders' Union has never permitted a colored man to mold in our City and is attempting to stop us from adopting this policy now.

"There are four shops in our City that are closed to all but Union molders and three shops like our own that are open to any workman. Ours, however, is the only local foundry that has ever attempted to employ colored men on skilled work.

"Our men are all satisfied with their conditions and have no grievances. We have a new modern plant and our working conditions are much better than in any other local plant. The colored men are all good citizens of the highest type in our community and have always conducted themselves as gentlemen, attended to their own affairs in a peaceful orderly manner and have not offended any person in any way.

"For the past few weeks, the Molders' Union has picketed our shop with workmen from other local plants and continued in face of lack of success, to use systematic tactics to intimidate and impose inconveniences on our men. These men state that they will organize our shop and that the colored men must not be permitted to mold. They put out a lot of irresponsible propaganda that tends to arouse irritation, set up class bitterness and which may incite serious trouble. This program may encourage lawlessness on the part of the criminal element, as such an element seems to hover around at times like this. The union demands that we take every colored man that we have off of skilled work, replace them with white men, and have these white men work under Union Jurisdiction."

Now, Mr. Gompers, what would be your advice to the CRISIS concerning our attitude on the Open Shop? We await your answer somewhat breathlessly.

AGAIN FRAUD

AMONG the distasteful duties of the CRISIS is that of bringing the public attention now and then to certain Negroes who are trying to defraud their own people and incidentally pull wool over the eyes of white folk. We recently mentioned the eminent "Prince" Challoughlczilczise, who since has been put in jail by the United States authorities. To-day we would like to bring to attention, "Bishop" Socrates A. E. O'Neil, D.D. Socrates started his career in Weldon, N. C., where he says that he founded something which he calls "Ethiopian Schooling". He stands for "white supremacy" despises "Northern Negroes" and wants Southern white people to give him $750,000. He visited Hot Springs lately but found the climate too warm to stay. He is now operating in Jackson, Mississippi where he advertises himself as "Doctor Booker T. Washington No. 2."

OUT OF THE WEST

JESSIE FAUSET

Mrs. L. N. Granberry Mrs. M. E. Holmes Mrs. C. S. McClain Mrs. G. N. Ross Mrs. F. B. Holmes

OUT of the West comes the report of 6,500 colored people who work and play and have their being side by side with 25,000 whites and both races are content and happy. It is a relief, in the midst of our vexing racial problems, to read of such a Utopia.

Denver, Colorado, which hitherto has been known to us chiefly on account of its salubrious climate and its famous Juvenile Court over which Judge Ben Lindsay presides merits fame on another count. A survey of the conditions of its few but extremely enterprising colored citizens proves both encouraging and inspiring. It is hardly surprising to learn that the special social institutions for which colored people are noted, namely those of a religious kind, flourish in Denver; this is to be expected and the church is well represented first by Shorter Chapel A. M. E. Church which was organized in 1868 and which has a church membership of 1,000 with over 450 pupils in the Sunday School and a choir which is nationally known. The value of the church property is $50,000 and there is also a commodious and well furnished parsonage.

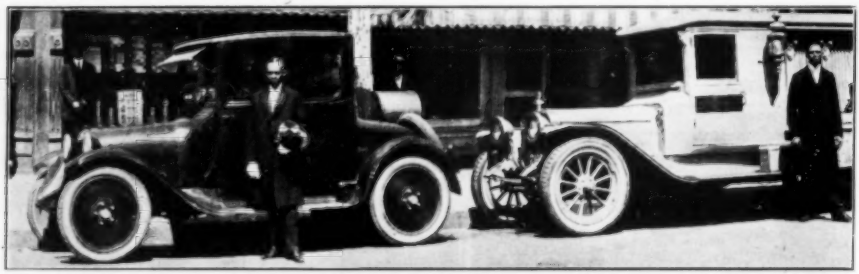
The minister is the Rev. William H. Thomas who might almost be known as the "transcontinental pastor" for he has served throughout the country in churches from Boston to Denver. He is now being prominently mentioned as a candidate for the Bishopric of the A. M. E. Church from the 5th Episcopal District.

Secondly there is the Zion Baptist Church whose presiding officer is the Rev. W. David E. Over, a typical Westerner, reared and educated in Kansas and among the oldest and most influential ministers in the West. Of course there are many other churches.

The Y. M. C. A. (colored branch) deserves mention in this connection. It grew out of a movement known as the Young Men's Christian Brotherhood which was organized in July, 1908, and later was taken over as a branch of the Central Y. M. C. A. The institution is clearly well supported as a membership drive three years ago brought in over 700 men and boys. A campaign for a new building fund has just been completed and building operations have begun on the $65,000 structure which is planned. W. E. Parks is the presiding genius of this institution.

Naturally the women of Denver were not to be outdone and in 1916 the Phyllis Wheatley Center of the Y. W. C. A. was organized in Shorter A. M. E. Church with a membership of thirty-one. By 1922 this branch had the following record: membership, 309; girls' clubs, 5; club attendance, 2,511; attendance of educational classes, 1,376; active volunteer workers, 60; girls influenced, 3,224; patronage of dining room, 7,694. Moreover employment had been given to 114 girls.

What is surprising however is the great extension of these religious activities and the growth away from them to a broader field in the organization of the Boy Scouts. Their activities have been of such a nature that there were five troops with over 125 boys who carried out a program which brought Denver fame as a scout center. The



THE PEOPLE'S

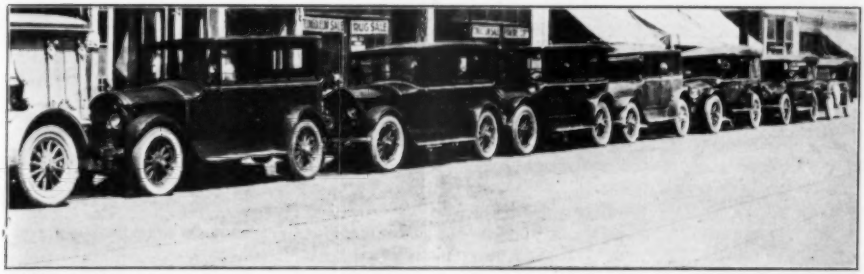
first troop of scouts was organized by W. E. Parks who in the course of time became City Commissioner for this activity. He organized 75 representative citizens into a district committee and now Denver has three of the finest scout camps in the United States where all members and their friends may go at any time during the year. At Camp Greywood there are cabins, mess halls and kitchens which have been erected at a cost of $10,000.

Another well-known colored institution is Engine Company Number 3, Denver Fire Department. This company has seen service for more than thirty years. It started with a personnel of four colored privates and a white captain, but all of these with the exception of one were killed in the course of time and the company has been reorganized more than once. The first colored captain was Silas Johnson who served for twenty years and whose resignation was followed by the appointment of Thomas Martin. At present the company is under the leadership of Captain George W. Brooks, the youngest captain in the department which has 26 captains. Last year this company reported to over 400 alarms exceeding the record of any company during the entire history of the department. These men are the proud possessors of the latest Seagrove Combination truck.

It is not amazing that the colored people of Denver are so enterprising for they have been surrounded by the finest kind of institutions. In addition to the Juvenile Court of which we have already spoken these people have received the finest of educational opportunities, some of them at the hands of peculiarly able white citizens. The name of Miss Lila M. O'Boyle of the 24th Street school is frequently on the tongues of colored citizens. She is the teacher with a great vision which enables her to see possibility in all the groups—and there are many of them—which come under her tutelage. There is also the remarkable Opportunity School which meets every prospective student without regard to age or sex or color and classifies him with the best of personal interest according to his abilities. The only colored worker in the public school system of Denver, Mrs. Carrie Steele McClain helps to keep up the standard of these schools. She is an attendance officer and welfare worker and was ranked in class A by her

WHITE FRIENDS OF BLACK DENVER

Miss E. Griffith Judge Ben Lindsay Miss A. McClintock Miss L. M. O'Boyle



MORTUARY

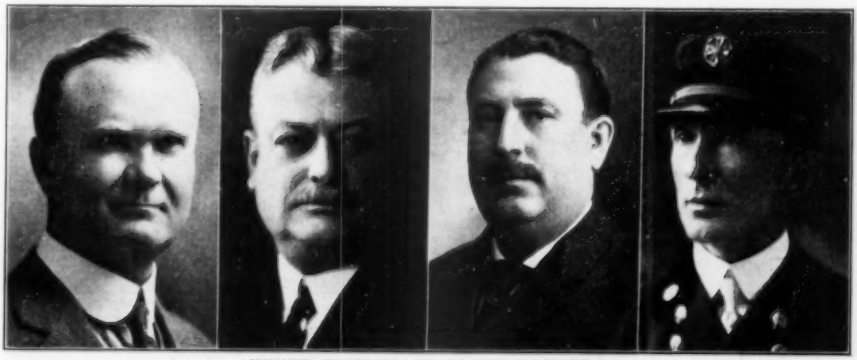
late Superintendent, C. M. Cole.

The genuine interest and coöperation of white Denverites does not stop in the schools, it extends even as far as the Legislature. Thus Honorable William E. Sweet, once governor of Colorado, informed a committee which called upon him to urge state legislation for segregation in public schools that they might return to Mississippi and Georgia where conditions would doubtless be more to their liking; for his part he would as soon live next door to a Negro as to a white man. The Honorable Oliver Henry Shoup, Governor of Colorado from 1919 to 1923, has been termed "one of the most dependable friends that the Negro has ever known" and he has made his position clear by becoming a member of the Denver branch of the N. A. A. C. P. The good will of the state and city government is shown not only in words but in deeds for a colored man, George W. Gross, is a clerk in the Colorado State Highway department.

The remarkable feature about the industrial conditions of colored people in Denver is the fact that they conduct not only group, that is to say racial, enterprises, but they take part also in the general organization of industry. Thus they are to be found in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, one of the most important business activities of the state. The company has employed them for many years "with much satisfaction". At present there are 162 such employees in the coal mines and they are distributed among eight different communities. At the steel plant there are 208, three and one half percent of all the employees. The percentage of Negroes employed has not changed in any material way for a number of years.

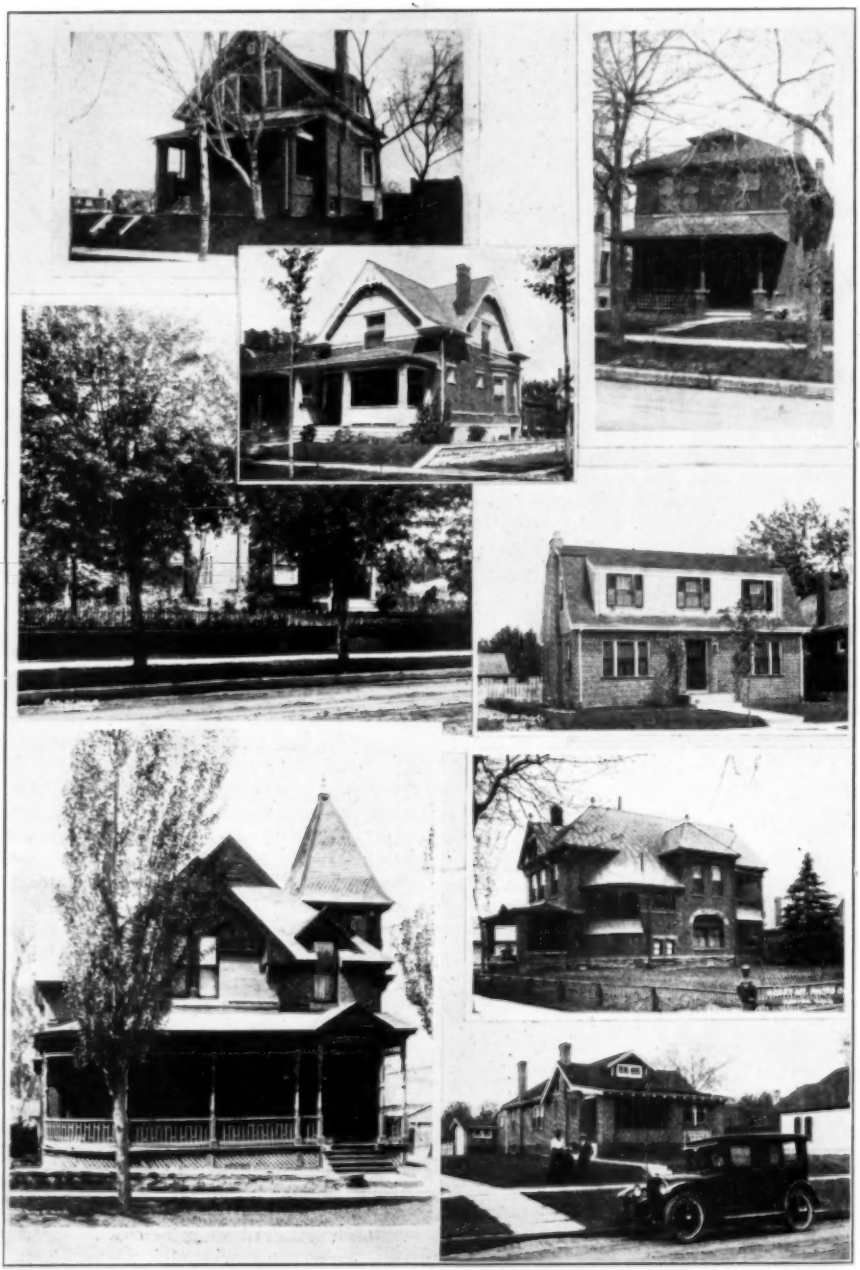
The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company looks after the children of its employees. They see to it that these children have access to not only good grade schools but also to a good high school and this though the company conducts no private schools for the children. In communities where this company owns all the property, employees both white and colored, live in the company's houses and the rental rate is two dollars per room per month. This company represents the Rockefeller interests.

Another large concern employing mixed helpers is the Dry Climate Ink and Roller



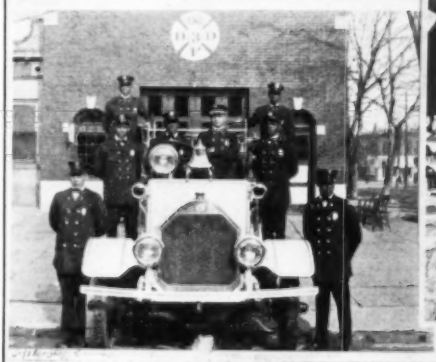
WHITE FRIENDS OF BLACK DENVER

J. E. Hutchinson Hon. William E. Sweet Hon. O. H. Shoup John Healey



SOME COLORED HOMES

Mr. R. T. Roy
William Sprague
Madam T. D. Perkins
Parsonage of Shorter Chapel
Mr. G. W. Gross
Mr. Robert Bryant
The late C. M. White
Mr. George Morrison



Howard P. Howard
Grocers

Engine Company No. 3
Denver Fire Department

Shorter Chapel
A. M. E. Church

Main Office
American Woodmen

E. F. Cantey
Elite Drug Store

Zion Baptist Church

Company, the only firm of its kind in that section of the country. This firm supplies all of nine states and parts of five others with ink and with the well known dry climate rollers. Their clientele embraces all the daily newspapers as well as the large printing establishments and job shops. The formulas of A. R. Butler, a colored man who has been with the firm for twenty-five years, are used exclusively. He is also consulted on the matter of colors and tints. Mr. W. E. Parks whose civic and religious activities have already been noted is assistant to Mr. Butler.

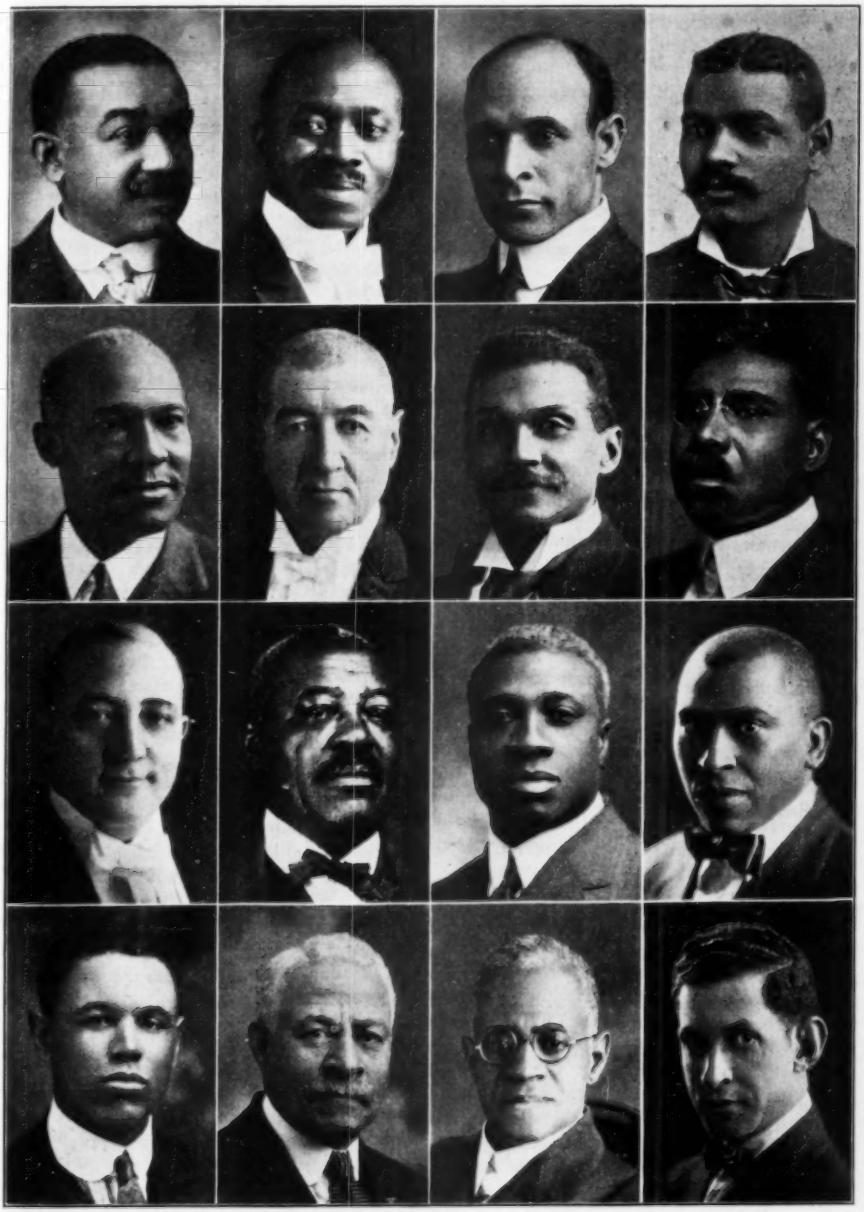
It is, however, in business enterprises manned strictly by colored people that our small racial group in Denver is especially to be congratulated. Here are the offices of the Metropolitan Real Estate and Investment company whose President, H. Williams; General Manager, S. Davis; and Secretary-Treasurer, A. H. W. Ross, have accomplished an unusual piece of work along the lines of investment and the buying of homes. This company was organized in 1919. Its articles of corporation called for five thousand shares at one dollar per share. This was fully subscribed and paid and today each stock holder receives $1.75 for every share of stock which he owns. An interesting feature of this business is that every stock holder has an equal voice in determining the vital and essential methods of operation of this company.

Probably the best known of Denver race enterprises is the fraternal order called the American Woodmen. This organization emphasizes race pride and race loyalty and furthermore, an equally important feature, offers very safe insurance and protection. It lends its surplus funds on real estate first mortgages thus enabling many colored people to secure homes and to expand their business interests. Its field force consists of several hundred men and women who give their entire time to building up the membership and to organizing local branches. The association is licensed to operate in 24 states and the District of Columbia and is under the supervision of the insurance departments. Its home offices are splendidly equipped and are housed on the fifth floor of the Arapahoe Building. The home office force consists of twenty-five young men and women of marked ability. Its Supreme Commander was the late C. M. White who was associated with the organization from its incipiency, August 10, 1910, to his own death in 1923. He has been succeeded by Dr. E. W. D. Abner, a man of liberal training, broad experience and great versatility, rated among the leading physicians of his state. Much of the credit for the success of the order is due also to the assistance rendered by Supreme Clerk L. H. Lightner whose services date back to 1911. Mr. Lightner not only has charge of the administration of the home office but his work also embraces the supervision of clerical and field workers who are associated with subordinate lodges. These number seven hundred. His also is the responsibility of investing the funds of the order and he bears the unique record of sustaining not a single loss in the handling of nearly a million dollars.

Another business enterprise is the Bondurant-Jones Investment Company which started out as a cleaning and pressing concern. This later along with a loan department and a real estate department became merged into the Investment Company. The officers and directors of this own and operate their own plant and during the nineteen months of their existence they have declared and paid a 10 per cent dividend or 5 per cent per year. They are incorporated under the laws of the state of Colorado for $10,000 of stock at $10.00 per share.

Aside from these larger organizations there is also a number of individual business enterprises. Thus there are two Elite Drug Stores, the only colored pharmacies between the Missouri River and the Pacific coast. These stores enjoy the patronage of all nationalities and are manned by four druggists, E. T. Cantey, P. D. Lee, C. H. Harris and J. C. Cantey. These stores are the headquarters for all colored periodicals and they have the proud distinction of having been the first quarters handling the CRISIS in the Rocky Mountain region.

The Granberrys are Denverites prominent in business activities. T. G. Grandberry and Curtis M. Harris own the People's Mortuary which is one of the best equipped funeral establishments in the West possessing a unique chapel and casket display room which are always open for inspection. Mr. Granberry also runs a taxi and baggage company which possesses an up to date office, four telephones, a garage



S. A. Bondurant
Dr. Abner
J. H. P. Westbrook
T. G. Granberry

S. A. Huff
P. E. Spratlin
A. R. Butler
J. R. Contee

L. H. Lightner
Thomas Campbell
G. W. Gross
W. H. Thomas

W. Lyons
David E. Over
W. E. Parks
C. E. Terryl

employing two mechanics and several cars calling for the use of from six to eight licensed drivers.

Mrs. Lillian Horn Granberry and her sister Mrs. Lillian Gray run the Hildreth Hotel which has been doing business for twelve years. It has thirty well furnished rooms, steam heated, with baths and electric lights. The Cammel Undertaking establishment, E. V. Cammel, manager, must also be noted as vying with the best managed firms of this sort in the city.

Among the professional men who are giving noticeable service are Dr. J. H. P. Westbrook, the only colored member on the Board of Directors of the Colorado Tuberculosis Society and a member of the Medical staff of the Denver County Hospital. He was recently appointed zoning commissioner for the Eighth Councilmanic District. He is also active in N. A. A. C. P. work and in fraternal movements. Dr. Paul E. Spratlin is the pioneer colored physician of the Rocky Mountain region. A graduate of Atlanta University '81 and of the Denver Medical College, he has been connected for twelve years with the Denver Bureau of Health as chief medical inspector and as Chief Quarantine Officer. Dr. S. A. Huff, a graduate of Meharry '02 has been practicing with great success for over twenty years. Dr. C. E. Terry, A.B., is a graduate of New York Medical College and Flower Hospital and a member of the staff of the City and County Hospital and St. Anthony's Hospital of Denver. He is the examining physician for the city schools.

Denver has its colored newspaper also, the *Colorado Statesman* whose proprietor, Joseph D. D. Rivers, has had an unusual career. He was born in Virginia of slave parents, is a graduate of Hampton and has been a resident of Denver for nearly forty years. Thirty-five of these years he has spent in the field of journalism.

Denver also has its quota of colored lawyers. Two of them are S. E. Carey and T. K. Price both LL.B. Mr. Carey is a graduate of Washburn University Law School, Topeka, and Mr. Price is a graduate of Westminster Law School in Denver. Major Thomas Campbell, President of the Denver Colored Civic Association, attorney and counsellor at law, is also chairman of the committee on the Department of Health of the Denver Citizens Advisory Committee. He formerly practiced law in the Federal Courts of the Indian Territory and in all courts of Springfield and St. Louis, Missouri. At present he is a deputy in the office of the Clerk of the District Court and is active in fraternal and civic associations. He also saw service in the Cuban Campaign and was promoted to a captaincy in the 49th United States Infantry and served two years in the Philippines with distinguished service. Another capable practitioner is Attorney E. P. Blakemore who began his practice in Indianapolis, India. After working in Oklahoma and Kansas he came eventually to Denver where he has scored many victories for colored people. His best known case was his fight under the Civil Rights statutes known as the Shoe-Shine case which he won after having taken it through all the courts in Colorado.

Denver's sons meet with distinction even abroad as in the case of D. B. Spratlin, A.B., A.M., who is the only colored student to have received the master's degree from a Colorado university. He is an accomplished pianist and concert organist and is now a member of the faculty of Wiley University, Marshall, Texas. But his absence has not deprived his native city of music for Professor George Morrison conducts an orchestra whose members are rightly called the kings of syncopated music.

Among the successful women are Madame T. D. Perkins an untiring business woman who is known everywhere as a scientific scalp specialist of the highest order and also Mrs. Robert Bryant a successful masseuse. The political activities of women have been well represented by Mrs. Mary E. Holmes who has twice been a candidate on the Republican ticket for the State Legislature.

The true test, however, of a racial group is to be gauged by the interest which that group shows in its homes. The colored citizens of Denver take a special delight in securing, furnishing and keeping up homes of the highest order. This may be seen by our illustrations. But the spirit that has produced these homes,—the spirit of enterprise, endeavor and true racial pride,—that is the source of the inspiration and hopefulness which fill us when we read an account of the success and happiness beckoning to us out of the West.

SANCTIFIED PREJUDICE

EDMUND J. BRISTOW

MY work for ten years past in Social Welfare, together with my oft-stated social principles, has given plenty of time and opportunity to demonstrate the fact that I am not racial. By nature I cannot be so, neither in feelings nor in conduct. I will not stand on a racial platform, or creed. My platform is one whereon any and every man may stand with equal right and comfort. And my creed is one whereon every man may stand with equal confidence and self respect. Intelligence and character are the only things that have any place with me. These are fundamental and are determinative of every man's inherent worth. Race prejudice is a much an ignorance, a sin, and a crime, as is theft or murder or martial unfaithfulness, or any other injustice and wrong. And it is a thing not at all capable of being sanctified in the teachings of the church, or defended in its conduct; nor is it capable of being merged into, and combined with Christian life and its sacred principles.

Throughout my life I have been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and have been for the most part, in harmony with its teachings. But I have often experienced a feeling of uncertainty as to the correctness of those teachings on certain fundamental questions. In later years, and after mature study, I have developed a very definite and settled conviction that the doctrinal positions and teachings of the Seventh Day Adventist Church are more nearly correct.

The logical conclusion from this would be that I should belong to the Seventh Day Adventist Church. Recognizing the propriety of this I at one time applied in due form for membership therein. In answer I received a dead negative, the door remained closed, and I was excluded from that church.

Through my public position and work, and also a rather unusual train of personal circumstances, my position on these things became well known, and those with whom I was in contact in the Seventh Day Adventist Church had every reason to know that I would not make a compromise on them. I was excluded, as I said, by a dead negative and a closed door; because those concerned knew that I would deny any racial teachings, and would condemn any racial and discriminating practices in any church. They knew that I would stand foursquare on the Bible and its definite teachings on the subject. Also that I would be bound only by those teachings, considering them both sufficient and final in their statement of truth and duty.

The racial positions of this Church are expressed in Volume Nine of the Testimonies. Let it be said that the Testimonies are conceived by them as having been given by the Spirit of Prophecy, and therefore as being divinely inspired. They are the prophetic utterances of the founder of their church. That is commonly understood among them, and they would as soon disobey Paul in the Romans as Mrs. White in the Testimonies. Her writings are a rule of faith and practice with them. But if the teaching is Divine, then revelation has met a plain reverse. That will be readily seen in the following parallels:

Acts 17:26, "And hath made of one blood all nations of men, to dwell on the face of the earth."	Testimonies, Vol. 9, page 206 "Cautions were sent that * * * the mingling of whites and blacks in social equality was by no means to be encouraged."
Romans 2:11 "For there is no respect of persons with God."	Testimonies, Vol. 9, page 206 "Let as little as possible be said about the color-line * *. Where demanded by custom let the white believers assemble in separate places of worship. We are not to agitate the color-line question, and thus arouse prejudice."
Acts 15:9 "And put no difference between them and us."	"Let the colored believers have their place of worship, and the white believers their place of worship."
Acts 2:1 "They were all with one accord in one place."	Testimonies, Vol. 9, page 204 "Among the white people in many places
Acts 10:34, 35. "Then Peter said, of a truth I perceive that God	

is no respecter of persons."	there exists a strong prejudice against the Negro race. We may desire to ignore this prejudice, BUT WE CANNOT DO IT."
Colossians 3:11 "Where there is neither Greek nor Jew, circumcision nor uncircumcision, Barbarian, Scythian, bond or free, but Christ is all and in all."	Testimonies, Vol. 9, pages 213, 214. "We are to avoid entering into controversies over the color-line." "It is Satan's plan to call minds to the study of the color-line. If his suggestions are heeded there will be diversity of opinion and great confusion." "The color-line question should be allowed to rest."
Romans 14:10 "Why dost thou set at nought thy brother?"	Testimonies, Vol. 9, pages 214, 215. "The colored people should not urge that they be placed on an equality with white people."

Thus the hands of the church, though they hold truth in very large measure, are still red with the crime of ages wherein races have wronged each other, and have denied to each other common human rights, and even common human qualities. And this to which we have referred is the one and only place in all the statements of Christian belief, where race prejudice is sanctified and lifted into the realm of divine truth; and where it is made equal with the plainest teachings of the Word of God.

And the false assumption that the question should not be discussed is pernicious in the extreme, and should be at once denied by every lover of light and truth in every church. Such teaching is pure popery even though not so named. Talk of religious liberty, quite common with these people, is scarcely in place where such principles are held. For by this teaching all the principles of religious liberty are violated. Why talk interminably about religious liberty and at the same time set up the idea that people must not discuss this subject, and teach them they sin if they do? That is a fine bulwark for ignorance and prejudice. A subject that is vital to the welfare of all races is surrounded with a false sacredness, and put beyond the realm of discussion. If it is not open to discussion, then it is not open to thought. All of which means that we must take it from the throne and be satisfied without question.

But they say it will hurt the weaker races, and drive them from the church. Very well, they had better be driven out than kept in with a loss of common character and self respect. But what race was ever hurt by truth and fairness? The real reason is that men, and some of them in places of religious leadership, still have all the unsanctified passion of worldly and wicked men, and are fooling themselves but no one else, with the thought that they are worthy of and divinely called to such leadership.

Thus the church I love more than any other has treated me as I would not treat a dog, for the simple reason that I will not agree that the basest of human passions, that of race prejudice, should have its controlling place in the house of God,—that it is divine,—and that men are still Christian in its influence and control,—and still divine though they have ceased to be human. And though excluded I still follow the Christ Who walked behind, while Simon of Cyrene, a colored man, forced by white men thereto, went before carrying the Savior's cross to the world's Calvary.

NOCTURNE

GWENDOLYN B. BENNETT

THIS cool night is strange
Among midsummer days . . ,
Far frosts are caught
In the moon's pale light,
And sounds are distant laughter
Chilled to crystal tears.

"NIGGERS"

A Story

JULIAN ELIHU BAGLEY

THE evening shadows had closed in on Opeleka County in general, and the Crawford plantation road in particular. A crescent moon took up the tale of the night. A little brown boy crooning a wistful melody in delighful harmony with the song of the pines was making his way to his cabin. This was Cless Jerihdo. He was coming from the Crawford plantation where he had spent the afternoon playing and doing odd jobs.

"What makes you look so lonesome tonight, honey?" asked Granny Jerihdo as the lad flopped down in her cabin.

"Nothing."

"Yes it is something too," argued Granny Jerihdo. "What's Timmon Crawford been doing to you this time?"

"Nothing—'cept he called me a nigger," confessed Cless.

"Huh," snapped Granny Jerihdo, "Timmon Crawford's just a mush-mouth fibber. Your face is black to be sure, but you ain't no nigger. Niggers is low-down mean good-for-nothing folks. And their faces can be as white as snow."

Now Cless confessed that it was not Timmon but Mrs. Crawford who had called him a nigger. Furthermore she had intimated that this was the one and only reason why she did not wish to take him along with Timmon to see the forth coming carnival at Opeleka. "Never mind, honey," continued Granny Jerihdo, "don't you worry 'bout the carnival; Opeleka ain't so far off that you can't walk there by yourself. When I was a young one like you I never let nobody turn me 'round. No indeed—had all kind of trials and tribulations but I done come through 'em all like a old woman with a motherhubbard skirt on—tain't touch me on nary side. And you can do the same thing if you'll jus' try," she concluded.

Cless was silent.

The next day the Crawfords had the effrontery to send Timmon with a note to Granny Jerihdo asking her to come and take care of their house while they attended the forth coming carnival at Opeleka. "Go back and tell your mammy and daddy that Thursday Granny Jerihdo's going to stay right here in her own little cabin so as to let her little chile take in the carnival at Opeleka." This was every word Granny Jerihdo uttered, and though her statement was dressed in a mordant tone, she did not expect it to reach the Crawfords in such habiliment. But it did. And presently Mr. Crawford came to see what was wrong with Granny Jerihdo. "Tain't nothing wrong with me," she assured him, " 'cept I means to do precisely like I said." This was enough to provoke an argument. Instantly Mr. Crawford began to harp on what he had done for Granny Jerihdo, to which the old woman retorted: "Huh! maybe you is give me a little meal and corn, but you ain't never brung me back to life. When you took down sick with the flu, who sot up with you day and night?—Me! When Mis' Crawford was sick with the measles and a-burning up with the fever, who was it that kept her head nice and cool?—Me! And befo' that, when Timmon come in the world, who was it set'n' right there holdin' her hand?—me!—me; always is been me. And if it wasn't me it was Cless. Who's been 'musing Timmon ever since he was knee high to a duck? Who's learn him how to shoot marbles and th'ow horseshoes and set trap? My little boy Cless—yes that same little black boy set'n' yonder. That same little black boy what Mis' Crawford call a nigger and says he ain't good enough to ride to the carnival with you-all. Ain't you shame of yourself! But I wouldn't let him go with you now for a million dollars. No indeed! I'm going to make him walk. Going to make him walk so as to let him know there ain't nobody can stop him from git'in' somewhere if he keep on travelin'."

Granny Jerihdo's attitude was a big surprise to Mr. Crawford, and when he quit her little cabin he exhibited no small degree of anger. And his anger mounted by leaps and bounds, so that on the day of the car-

nival there was the widest breach possible between the Crawfords and Granny Jerihdo. But this did not dissuade the old woman from her original plan. That morning she put Cless in the road and assured him that walking pride was far better than riding disgrace. "Hold your head high, honey," she cautioned, "and don't you let nobody turn you round!"

As Cless started out, Blinco his only companion trotted along behind him, pausing now and then as if he were not quite sure of his welcome. "Come along, Blinco," he called, "come along. You're welcome as the May flowers, even if you is a po' li'l' puppy dog." It took three hours to make the trip, and during that time his heart savored of joy, sorrow and pain. Indeed it harbored all the salient emotions common to his people under similar circumstances. He recalled the many lonely nights spent in his cabin while Granny Jeridho ursed sick members of the Crawford household; thought of the countless times he had played and worked with Timmon—and now, they had forsook. But he tossed all of this serious reflection to the wind when he arrived at the carnival gate. He paused for a moment, thrust his hand into his pocket and pulled out his fortune—three dimes and a slick nickel. And right then and there he resolved to pass this slick nickel off on a man at the gate who was doing a crowding business on lemonade. He strolled up to the lemonade stand, got a glass of the substance and while one hand raised it to his lips the other slid the slick nickel into the vender's hand. But the vender, much to the little boy's relief, never even looked at the nickel. Having finished his drink Cless made his way into the grounds and up the midway where another man was peddling squeaking wooden dolls. "Yes!" he exclaimed with a long pause, "I'm giving away babies to-day." Immediately Cless rushed over to this man to get a baby—free, but alas the villain shouted again: "Yes I'm giving away babies to-day—that don't cry." Then he released his finger from a doll that literally ripped the air with noise.

Now the disappointed little boy turned sadly away and mumbled to himself—"Umph! that's a mean low-down man—must be a nigger. But again he found that a carnival ground is no place for grave meditation. "Here! here!" a man of chance was calling, "here you get a teddy bear—a teddy bear with electric eyes, and it's all free." A great crowd loitered around this man buying paddles which were numbered to correspond with similar numbers on a wheel of chance which was whirled around whenever the paddles were sold out. And whoever held the number which this wheel of chance stopped on, got a teddy bear—free! This was no fake, this trick, for Cless had actually seen a man win a teddy bear. So he wedged his way through the crowd and bought a paddle.

"Ah! here's a little colored kid's going to take the last chance. Now we whirl." And with this announcement the man of chance swung around and started the wheel o' fortune a-spinning. "All right! all right!" he yelled as it slowed down, "watch for the lucky number. Somebody gets it. Who is it? Who is it? Ah there" he shouted as the wheel stopped, "number ten—who's got it?"

"Me," shrieked a little brown boy. This was Cless Jerihdo.

"By gosh—the little colored kid gets the teddy bear. All right, here you are, sonny. Now when you want light in his eyes, just press this button and see how they light up. got me?"

"Yes, sir," Cless assured him as he elbowed his way through the crowd. And as soon as he had lost himself in the sea of people who sauntered up and down the midway, he gave himself up to rumination. This was a fair game, this teddy bear scheme, he thought. Therefore all pale men were not mean and low down. And in this childish reasoning he forgave the Crawfords and set out to find Timmon. Young hearts are forgiving hearts, so when Cless and Timmon met there was no evidence of the wedge of ill feeling which the parents had sought to thrust between them. But the Crawfords were cold, bitter cold. They wouldn't even speak to Cless. Nevertheless they made no objections to the lads' talking to each other. Or rather they pretended not to see them. "Going to stay and see the fireworks to-night, ain't you?" asked Timmon.

"No, I got to start home pretty soon," said Cless.

"Oh, why don't you stay and ride home with us?" suggested Timmon.

"Huh," laughed Cless, "Granny Jeridho would skin me 'live if I rid' home with

you-all."

"Oh I don't mean for you to ride *with* us," protested Timmon. "It'll be dark and you can huddle up on the trunk platform and they'll never know you're there."

"But how's I going to git off when I come to the road to my house?" asked Cless.

"Easy enough," explained Timmon. I'll make like I dropped my cap and when they stop for me to get it you ease off the back and lay low till we start off again. Then you hop up and hustle home, and Granny Jerihdo or nobody else won't never know how you got there. Won't that be fine? And it's easy as eating huckleberry pie."

Cless agreed that this trick might work and after intimating his willingness to try it, he left Timmon and strolled up and down the midway where he viewed the weird canvas pictures in front of the tents. This was the only part of the show that his lean purse would permit him to see. But what for a youngster at a carnival can provoke more curious delight than pictures and wild tales of such freaks as the man with the lion face. Or that camel girl whose neck is so long that she can lick the dust from any ordinary ceiling. Or a laughing hyena who can and does wink his eye at pretty girls; and finally, the very apex of curiosity, that mysterious wild man from Madagascar—with horns! Do you wonder that such engrossing entertainment held Cless until it was time for the fireworks? Even then he was loathe to leave these mysteries, but he had to, for the Crawfords would soon be going home and his only chance to dodge a long walk lay in the scheme which he and Timmon had worked out. The enchanting sky-lighting feat was over at nine, and the Crawfords made their way to their automobile. Cless had already found it and was doubled up on the trunk platform with Blinco and Teddy snuggling up close to him. The Crawfords got off without discovering him and soon he was speeding on toward home as joyfully as if he occupied a regular seat. But his joy was shortlived, for presently the car entered upon the rc gh section of the highway and proceeded to give him a series of uncomfortable jolts. Now his thoughts turned back to Granny Jerihdo's definition of niggers—low-down mean good-for-nothing folks. Could the Crawfords be described more accurately? Cless thought not. "Anybody what's too mean to give a po' little boy a ride when they've knowed him all his life must be niggers," he mumbled as they bounced over a deep rut.

But on and on they sped, everything going well until they detoured from the main highway to a by-path leading to their plantation. Here their car made a sudden swerve, leaped from the road and rolled down the hillside pinning its occupants beneath it. But Cless because of his unusual position escaped. Instantly he realized the urgency of making an effort to save these unfortunate victims. He ran back to the main highway and with the aid of the flashes from his teddy bear's eyes he flagged the first automobile that came in sight.

"By God it's a nigger," shouted a gruff voice.

"We ain't got no time to help niggers," put in another. Then came more oaths, accelerated puffs from the car's engine, wild laughter, and the lad's first hope for help was gone. He flagged two other cars but their occupants refused him aid in a similar way. Now he hurried back to the Crawfords. They were groaning desperately for help. Across the wood he regarded a light in a farm house. Without a moment of hesitation he made his way to this beacon, lighting his path here and there by the flashes from his teddy bear's eyes.

"Oh, mister, please—please, mister, come help us quick," he pleaded. "Come help us quick or they'll die; they're smothering to death under a auto."

"They're niggers, ain't they?" he asked.

Cless faltered for a moment. Then he thought of Granny Jerihdo's term for mean low down folks. "Of course they're niggers," he confessed.

"Huh! think I'm going way out to the Crossroad to save nigger joy riders? Indeed I ain't," growled the farmer.

Again Cless besought him to save the Crawfords. "Oh, mister, he begged, please, mister, ain't you got no heart at all—ain't niggers never worth saving?" Now a soft voice spoke out in the farm house and urged the farmer to go on and "help save th' po' divils." Reluctantly he started out for the Crossroad. He asked Cless no questions en route. Presently he came to the wrecked automobile. There were no cries from the Crawfords.

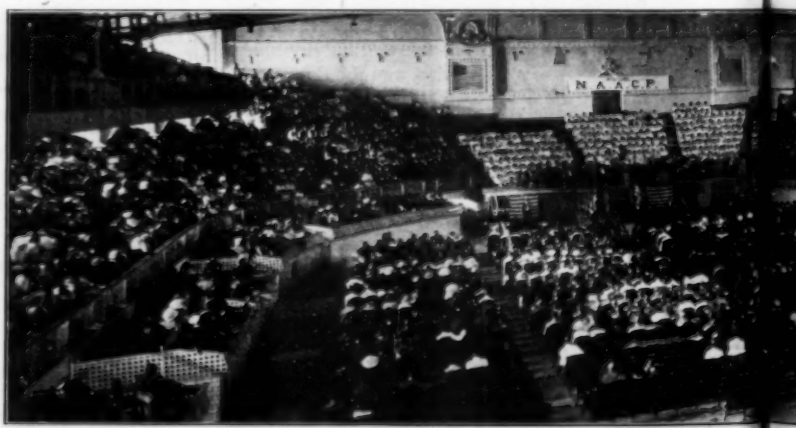
(*Concluded in the December* CRISIS)

National · Association · for · the ··· Advancement · of · Colored · People.

ONE of the largest mass meetings, if not the largest ever held by Negroes on American soil, assembled in Kansas City's huge Convention Hall on Sunday, September 2, in the midst of the Fourteenth Annual Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Between 12,000 and 15,000 people were on hand to listen to the history of the Association's victory in the Arkansas Cases and to hear Secretary James Weldon Johnson say that the time had come for the Negro to announce to America that he would fight to the death if need be for the citizenship and civil rights guaranteed by the United States Constitution. Wild cheers met Mr. Johnson's speech at this point and Kansas City and the Middle West were left in no doubt of the aggressive temper of the Association's cohorts. At this meeting, occurred one of the most dramatic episodes in the Association's history. The representative sent by Governor Arthur M. Hyde of Missouri to address the meeting in his stead, Governor Hyde having been called to Washington, began with a story about "an old darky". At once a demonstration was begun, Bishop John Hurst on the platform calling out, "What! What!" and the audience shouting and applauding. The Governor's representative had to stop his speech. The applause continued and he would not have been allowed to go on had not Captain Arthur B. Spingarn, the Chairman of the meeting, and Messrs. Johnson and Pickens signalled for silence. When the commotion died down the Governor's representative announced that he now understood the word "darky" was not in favor. In the course of his address he did not again employ the word. Probably he will never again use it in addressing a colored audience.

The Kansas City Conference throughout was the most successful ever held by the Association. At the opening mass meeting in the First A. M. E. Church, Kansas City, Kansas, on Wednesday, August 29, a message of greeting was read from President Calvin Coolidge.

At this meeting the most cordial words of greeting were spoken by Mayor W. W. Gordon of Kansas City, Kansas, who said that the relations in his city had always been of the best and pledged his efforts to a continuation of the cordial spirit prevailing between white and colored citizens. Hon. J. L. Brady, county counselor of Wyandotte County, spoke with equal cordiality. At this meeting, too, was read a message of greeting from Moorfield Storey, the N. A.



MASS MEETING FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE N A A C P CONVENTION HALL, KANSAS CITY, 15,000 AUDITORS

A. C. P.'s President, in which he spoke of the efforts of inter-racial committees in the South to rouse the consciences of white people, and commended the branches for their work of the past year.

"The road before us is long and difficult", said Mr. Storey's message, "but look backward for a moment and see how much longer and harder is the road which has been travelled in the last sixty years. Then look forward again with fresh courage and pledge yourselves never to admit defeat but to press on till every vestige of race discrimination has disappeared, and the Negro citizens of this great country are in fact, as they are now in law, the unquestioned equals of every other American citizen".

On Thursday, August 30, occurred one of the outstanding features of the N. A. A. C. P. conference in the form of an address by a southern white woman, Mrs. Thomas W. Bickett, widow of the governor of North Carolina. Mrs. Bickett came bearing the greetings of the woman's section of the Interracial Committees of the South, of which she is chairman. She told of the work of the Interracial Committees in trying to prevent lynchings, in bringing together representative white and colored citizens.

The high spot in the evening mass meeting of Friday, August 31, was the address of Representative L. C. Dyer of Missouri. This meeting was held in the Second Baptist Church of Kansas City, Missouri, which was jammed to the doors with a crowd that applauded Mr. Dyer throughout his address.

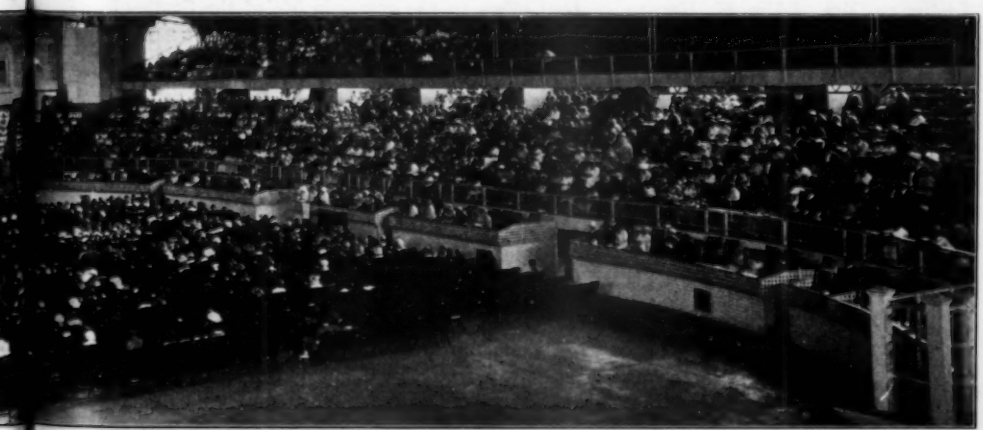
T. G. Nutter, colored ex-member of the West Virginia legislature, who preceded Mr. Dyer on the program delivered a forceful address which roused the meeting to enthusiasm. "I do not consider any man or woman of color in this country helping to fight the mob," said Mr. Nutter, "if he or she is not a member of the N. A. A. C. P." Mr. Nutter urged that the fight against lynching be made aggressive and far reaching:

"How are we going to make this fight? So long as a Negro is lynched in Mississippi, no Negro in America is safe. I want to go a step further: So long as a Negro is lynched in Mississippi no white man in this country is safe.

"Now, what part are we going to play? First, we have got to spend our own money. The day has passed when the Negro can expect somebody else to fight his battles. This battle for the Negro must be fought by Negroes under upstanding Negro leadership—leadership that is not afraid to speak out. We have been told to secure property, to secure economic freedom, and that everything would be well. But what has been the result of that policy? We have Tuskegee today, and some of the men who have preached that policy have been driven from Tuskegee.

"The Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill is going to be re-introduced and that Bill will be put over if you will go into the primaries and select men who will put over our program. If you can break away from the old traditions and feel that you are not owned body and soul by the Republican Party you can put men into office who will put over the Dyer Bill. Now, the question is up to you whether you are going to be men and women or are going to be something else.

"So far as I am concerned the Republican Party does not mean a thing to me. I never intend to vote for any man who does not stand foursquare on the race question.



Party name means nothing to me now. It is the man. If I found a man like Mr. Dyer in the Democratic Party I would vote for him. When you let these people know that you are voting for men and measures and not for parties, we are going to get somewhere; but so long as you are political slaves they are going to double-cross you just like they double-crossed us in the Senate on the Dyer Bill. Look at the record from West Virginia. Every man from West Virginia went right on the Dyer Bill because we put it up to them. What you men have got to do is to put it up to these men. Let them know what you want and if they don't give it to you, you have the thing to defeat them."

At this meeting another speaker was T. A. McNeal, editor of the Kansas *Farmer and Mail and Breeze*, who denounced the Ku Klux Klan and race prejudice.

On Saturday, September 1, occurred the now famous pilgrimage of 550 members and friends of the N. A. A. C. P., the largest delegation ever received there, to Leavenworth Federal Prison, to visit the 54 imprisoned members of the 24th colored U. S. Infantry, still suffering for their part in the Houston, Texas, riot of 1917. Stirring addresses were made, at which both the audience and prisoners were deeply moved, and Warden W. I. Biddle paid the men the highest tribute for their exemplary conduct. "These men are not murderers, I know them," he said amidst prolonged applause. And he expressed his sincere hope that the efforts to have the men pardoned would be successful. James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., Bishops W. T. Vernon of South Africa and John Hurst of Baltimore, Mrs. Addie W. Hunton in behalf of powerful women's organizations, pledged the unceasing work of colored people throughout the United States for the release of these men who had been harshly dealt with by military courts.

On Sunday, September 2, came the Association's monster mass meeting in Kansas City's Convention Hall, which has already been referred to. It was preceded by a parade of marchers from fraternal organizations, and several hundred automobiles, some of them decorated with ribbons and flowers. Both Kansas City, Kansas, and Kansas City, Missouri coöperated in this parade, the joint forces converging upon Convention Hall for the mass meeting. A photograph of the great meeting is included in this issue of THE CRISIS.. Next month will be given the picture of the delegates.

The story of the Kansas City Conference would be incomplete without a tribute to the excellent work of the Kansas City branches, which furnished automobiles, excellent accommodations and had all details of the welcome for the N. A. A. C. P. carefully and thoroughly planned. One of the white members of the Kansas City branch, Mrs. Myra K. Whitson, was on hand at a number of the business sessions and spoke in stirring fashion of her work in enlisting white people to aid the cause of the N. A. A. C. P.

On Monday, September 3, the evening meeting was given over to discussion of public health and Drs. W. G. Alexander and George E. Cannon urged increasing participation of the Negro in the work of boards of health, in work of public sanitation, and on the staffs of hospitals. Miss Mary E. McDowell, Chicago Commissioner of Public Welfare, urged that cities throughout the country appoint housing commissions to ensure decent homes for colored migrants from the South, and healthful conditions for their children.

The final mass meeting, on Tuesday evening, September 4, was given over to the presentation of the Spingarn Medal to Professor George Washington Carver of Tuskegee, for his achievement in creating hundreds of new products from the peanut and the sweet potato. Professor Carver spoke of his new idea of education, in accordance with which he studied the soil and the products immediately surrounding him, thus learning about the world, and also of the effect on the economic life of the South of his discoveries. He predicted that a change would come in consequence of the stimulus to producing potatoes and peanuts and diversified crops besides cotton. At this meeting the chief address was delivered by William Pickens, Field Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. who spoke of the Negro's contributions to American civilization, emphasizing not only the Negro's valor in all wars fought on American soil and abroad, but his achievements in literature, science, and music.

Musical programs at the Kansas City Conference of the N. A. A. C. P. were unusually successful, owing largely to the fine work of Professor T. H. Reynolds in training and rehearsing choruses. Two choruses of 400 voices altogether sang at the Sunday mass meeting, and there were choruses at

every evening meeting of the conference. Others who directed choruses were Professor J. Oliver Morrison and Professor S. M. Wise. Among the accompanists and those who sang were: Ophelia Jackson, organist; Bertha Green, pianist; Mrs. Ida J. Wood, organist; Mrs. L. J. Bacote.

Delegates representing 29 states, the largest number at any of the conferences, were present.

Enthusiastic letters have been received by the National Office from many of the delegates and members who attended the conference, declaring that the meeting was the greatest, most inspiring and most helpful ever held. It is felt that this success will result in a decided impetus to the work of the Association, making it an even more effective weapon for justice to the Negro.

JOHNSTOWN'S MAYOR'S DEPORTATION ORDER DEFEATED

ON August 31, according to newspaper reports, a colored man at Rosedale, a suburb of Johnstown, Pa., while crazed with liquor ran amuck and killed a police officer who attempted to arrest him. A riot call was sent in to apprehend the man who barricaded himself in a house. In the fighting that followed two policemen were killed and several others wounded before the Negro was himself killed. No serious disorder followed the incident and Johnstown soon became quiet again except for the burning of crosses by the Ku Klux Klan.

A week later Mayor Joseph Cauffiel returned to Johnstown and issued through the columns of a local newspaper an order to all Negroes and Mexicans who had not been residents of the town for at least seven years to leave the city at once. When news of the order reached New York the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People wired Governor Pinchot and Mayor Cauffiel and sent an investigator to Johnstown to get the facts. The telegram to Governor Pinchot read:

"Today's New York newspapers report that because of the killing of two policemen and the wounding of four others, crimes alleged to have been committed by Negroes of Johnstown, Pa., more than two thousand Negroes have left Johnstown because of order issued by Mayor Joseph Cauffiel that only Negroes resident in city for seven years would be allowed to remain. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People with four hundred and fifty branches and membership of one hundred thousand composed of members of both races herewith registers its protest against this high-handed injustice through such wholesale deportation by the mayor of Johnstown of men regardless of innocence or guilt solely because their skins are black. It is so obvious as to make it a superfluous statement that the only action which should have been taken by the mayor and other authorities of Johnstown would have been to seek out and punish those guilty. This Association respectfully requests you to use all authority vested in your high office to correct this grievous injustice if the facts stated above are found to be true and to protect the colored citizens of Johnstown against the Ku Klux Klan's methods of Mayor Cauffiel."

On September 18th a reply from Governor Pinchot was received as follows:

"Your telegram received. On return to Milford wired Mayor Cauffiel asking him for full statement of facts and reason for action taken. The whole power of this commonwealth will be used, if necessary, to maintain constitutional rights."

Nation-wide publicity was given to the Johnstown case, particularly to Governor Pinchot's promise to protect the civil rights of Negro citizens.

On the other hand, Mayor Cauffiel on receipt of the telegram from the N. A. A. C. P. in an interview given to the press declared:

"They tell me that I am going to get in trouble. I don't care what they say. For the safety of them and of the city of Johnstown they are going out of the city. If the rest of them don't get out soon I will arm police and send them . . . to walk the Negroes out of town at the point of a gun."

Upon receipt of Governor Pinchot's telegram Mayor Cauffiel changed his belligerent attitude considerably. Attempting to explain his statement to the Negroes to get out of Johnstown he said that it was not an order, but that he had only "advised" them to get out.

On Wednesday, September 19, primary elections were held in Johnstown. Mayor Cauffiel was a candidate for re-election, but according to New York newspapers which headed the story, "MAYOR'S NEGRO BAN COSTS HIM HIS JOB" he ran fifth in a field of seven candidates. Mayor Cauffiel has therefore been eliminated from public life and the colored citizens of Johnstown have been protected through the action of the N. A. A. C. P.

The Looking Glass

LITERATURE

CLEMENT WOOD in *The Tide Comes In:*

How petty then the me above the you,
The birthmark moles of race and shade and breed.
There is no watermark of hue
Between us when the shin is pricked to bleed.
One may be branded with a younger face,
Closer to tree-tribes out of yesterday:
Today, for all the strut of strength and place,
They shall like brothers form tomorrow's clay.

Men slowly learn it is a twisted pleasure
To feed and drink upon another's loss;
Nor can man build again one breathing treasure
Shattered on scaffold, battlefield or cross.
The clock will strike the hour when we may slay
When lips learn to blow life within the clay.

* * *

Boni & Liveright have issued *Holiday*, a novel by Waldo Frank, whose theme is woven about the attraction between a white girl and a colored boy in the South. These same publishers also issue *Cane* by Jean Toomer, a collection of poems and short stories of the South written in a manner which is decidedly "different". A review of both these books will appear in THE CRISIS in the near future.

* * *

Articles on the Negro in current periodicals:

Poetic and Melodic Gifts of the Negro: R. E. Kennedy, *Etude*, March, '23.

Britain's Negro Problem: J. H. Harris, *Atlantic Monthly*, April, '23.

The Higher Learning in America—Atlanta University: Walter F. White, *Smart Set*, April, '23.

Hosts of Black Labor: W. E. B. DuBois, *Nation*, May 9, '23.

Negro Problem As Viewed by Negro Leaders: A. L. Harris, *Illustrated Current History Magazine. N. Y. Times*, June, '23.

Negro Literature: O. G. Villard, *Literary Review*, June 30, '23.

Can the Negro Serve Dramatic Art? W. E. B. DuBois, *Theatre Magazine*, July, '23.

Colored Impressions: J. Friedrich, *Survey*, July, '23.

Exodus to the North: E. D. Walrond, *Current History Magazine*, September, '23.

The White South: Judge R. W. Winston, *Current History Magazine*, September, '23.

The Black Man: Marcus Garvey, *Current History Magazine*, September, '23.

A New South—The Negro Migration: E. T. H. Shaffer, *Atlantic Monthly*, September, '23.

* * *

Judge Winston's article and Marcus Garvey's advocate removal of the American Negro to Africa. The Hartford *Times* comments:

The South is becoming more and more thoughtful about the future of the Negro. Traditionally the Negro has been terrorized into submission to the dictate of the white man that he shall "keep his place." Along with this inevitable determination of the white man to prevent "Negro domination," political and economic, has gone an elaborate pretense that the Negro's rights are secure in the South and that he rather likes his present place in the world instead of the responsibilities which political and social "equality" would place upon him. But the Negro apparently doesn't enjoy it. Led by a group of northern Negroes, he is leaving the South in hordes to seek a place in the northern sections of the country where the climate is less favorable to his physical well-being but where he thinks that his spiritual troubles will be at an end. . . .

The judge must know perfectly well that no such scheme is likely to be carried out or even approved by white people in the South who are becoming more and more despondent over the increasing scarcity of Negro labor. There are, as a matter of fact, too many Negroes to deport. They have become too intricately woven into the necessities of our civilization to be raveled out at this late day. We shall have to live with the Negro some way. The question is how.

* * *

The article by Shaffer, another Southerner, searches the limits of the human mind to find every reason, except the real ones, for Negro migration from the South. Mr. William R. Fisher, whose brilliant daughter-in-law is Dorothy Canfield, has written the *Atlantic* a letter on this matter which we fear will not be published. We venture therefore to present a part ourselves:

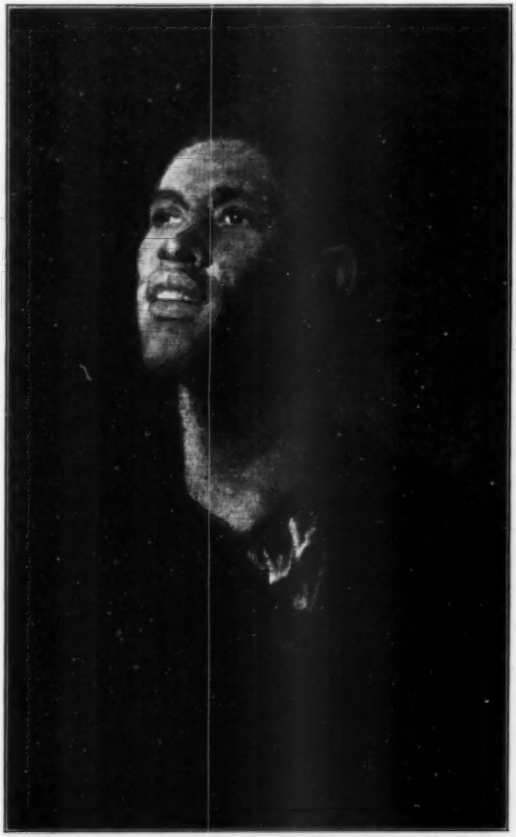
A man like Mr. Shaffer who can look back upon the Older South and say that there "the Negro found an ideal home and congenial occupation," who repeats the Southern dictum, which every Negro resents, that the Southern white man is the Negro's best friend, who complacently puts upon the Lord the responsibility for Ameri-

can slavery and all its abominations,—such a man is in no wise qualified to discuss the problems of the rising generation of the colored people in the New South.

What has Mr. Shaffer to say about disfranchisement, peonage, the abuses of the chain-gang, the leasing of prisoners as laborers, the easy surrender of prisoners by sheriffs to the leaders of mobs, the lynchings without trial, the Jim Crow cars where the ordinary decencies of life are not respected. Mr. Shaffer has not told us what he thinks about such matters and their influence upon the migration of Negroes from the South.

Mr. Shaffer refers to the steady increase in the number of schools for colored children in Georgia during the past thirty years and notes the improvement in those who have had the benefits of education;—even primary education. But Mr. Shaffer has failed to add that the money which has built the schoolhouses has, for the most part, come from the North and West. Southern aid to Negro education has been slow and reluctant. As an example, the last Congress passed the Smith-Lever bill to aid agricultural education. Georgia received $282,714 and was required to add $100,000 to the fund. This sum of $382,714 is being spent for white education; not a cent has gone to the black farmers of Georgia.

If Mr. Shaffer and those who agree with him could put aside race prejudice and look at this whole subject dispassionately they would see that Negroes are leaving the South for the same reasons which would influence white people if they were placed under similar conditions. It is'nt the boll weevil alone,—it's mobs and lynching.



From the Painting by Glyn Philpot, London
ROLAND HAYES

ROLAND HAYES

THE engagement of Roland Hays to appear as soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra next season marks an epoch in the history of the American Negro. Hayes is a product of Fisk University Music. He studied with Arthur Hubbard of Boston and became the leading tenor soloist among Negroes; but there stood the blank wall of his black face between him and his white American audience. America has no knowledge of art and no real canons of criticism. If then an American artist wants recognition he must get it in Europe. This is precisely what Hayes did. He went to England and Ernest Newman, the foremost critic of England, said in the *Manchester Guardian:*

"The only really good tenor who has come along lately is the Negro Roland Hayes. His voice is genuine, pure, warm and rich, and his artistic instincts are of the finest."

* * *

Even the thunderer, the great London *Times*, said after one recital:

"At the end of the recital a curious thing happened. Nobody moved or took his eyes off the platform. They had had reality before them, and it was gone. He is one of the greatest living artists in the field he has chosen."

* * *

As he left England the *Chronicle* said:

"It behooves us to tell Mr. Roland Hayes,

before he leaves for his American tour, that he has established himself among us as a singer who counts, that he may be persuaded to return again and sing to us those strange, sweet, melancholy songs.—The individual beauty of this tenor's voice is of such quality that whatever he sings is at least certain to make its appeal as an instance of nature's rich endowment, and at the most it is a memorable experience."

* * *

In Paris Emile Vuillermoz said in *Excelsior:*

"The singer's ravishing pianissimo, his delightful melodies, his soft whisperings, the naïve melodies which he sings with so much charm, form altogether a most pleasurable programme."

* * *

In Vienna the *Mittag Zeitung* added:

"He sang the German songs—Schubert, Brahms and Hugo Wolf—with masterly diction and with a remarkable intelligence of phrasing. He can fascinate his hearers with his 'mezzo voce,' and with the often ethereal quality of his high register, he transfixes them with the power of illusion. As he sang the Negro spirituals, the walls of the concert hall seemed to vanish and the souls of all were touched with the exaltation of the songs."

THE NEGRO WORKER IN THE WORLD

DR. SADIE TANNER MOSSELL presented to the University of Pennsylvania, as her doctor's thesis, a most interesting study of 100 Negro immigrant families in Philadelphia. The study sought to ascertain how far these families approached an ideal income and expenditure. Some of Dr. Mossell's conclusions are:

About two-thirds of the families included in the study were able to enter the various fields of work afforded by an industrial city and to obtain incomes that were sufficient to provide a fair standard of living for their families and that in nearly one-half of the families the chief bread winner alone was able to secure such an income. When we recall that these families came chiefly from the agricultural districts of southern towns and counties it becomes apparent that the procuring of a fair living wage under an industrial régime by so large a proportion is of particular significance.

But were the families with whom we are concerned able not only to secure a fair income but also to expend it so as to obtain a standard of living which is considered fair for a migrant workingman's family in Philadelphia?

* * * * * *

Fifty-eight families spent almost exactly the amount set down for food, while twenty-eight spent only three dollars over this amount, and but twenty-five were underfed. In regard to clothing the reports show that 57 per cent of the families equalled or exceeded these provisions by not over $3; while 37 per cent of the families fell short of the required expenditure for this purpose by less than $27 and only 6 per cent by $40. This would seem to indicate that over 50 per cent of the families, with whom we are concerned, fulfilled both the food and clothing requirements in the "Suggested Budget."

Less than 15 per cent of the families investigated, however, spent the amount specified for rent or fuel and light. A still smaller percentage obtained the type of house advocated.

* * * * * *

Similarly, we notice that amusement and insurance were not so well supported as the "Suggested Budget" indicates they should have been.

A final hindrance to the obtaining of a fair standard of living, not only by the migrant families but by all the Negro families in Philadelphia, was racial prejudice. This made impossible the securing of many items which are requisite to such a standard. The newly built modern house was not for rent or for sale to Negroes. The houses most frequently obtained by them were in poor condition, old, and discarded by their former white tenants. This was true of all the dwellings in the neghborhood inhabited by the families whose budgets are included in the study. Yet the rental charges for such houses were maintained at a high figure. The most favorable types of insurance could not and cannot be bought by the Negro workingman. Even if he were willing to pay a higher premium rate than that quoted on the market, they are not for sale to him. This means that his family is not as well protected as it should be. Recreation appeared seldom in his budget; for the Negro was admitted to few places where it was offered, and many of the playgrounds, which his taxes went to help support that he might make recreation free for his children, plainly showed their disapproval of colored patronage. With such social conditions existing, money income has a depreciated significance in relation to the character of the standard of living, maintained by a Negro family.

There are, however, certain means which could counteract the influence of the disturbing forces which seem to offset the maintaining of a fair standard of living by some migrant families and are probably equally effective in prohibiting the progress of other Negro families. The first of these is education through the Negro church. It is the church which touches the Negro masses. What it commands, they do. If the church would instruct its members as to how to buy food, insurance, houses, it could exercise a powerful influence in checking unwise spending.

SOME ARTICLES OF FAITH

PRINCE KOJO of Dahomey has made a philological study to which he appends a series of reflections and maxims:

"To break idols is to believe in them."

"The believer is the worst of sceptics. To situate one's aim in the infinite is to admit that it exists nowhere. The chase is eternal."

"Error is a truth which awaits its complement of error; take the opposite of current opinion and you will have the complement of error necessary to the error to make of it the truth."

"He whom we commonly call an idealist is a man full of covetousness who prolongs into the past and the future the fugitive moments of sensory and spiritual pleasure which he has enjoyed."

"We forget constantly that liberty exists in the future and not in the past. I am free to go to Paris, or Bordeaux, but as soon as I have been to these cities I am no longer at liberty not to have been there."

"Happiness is like health; the greater and more perfect it is, the more we are unconscious of its existence."

"Not having surrendered my soul in coming to Europe, I comprehend that civilization is an immense joke which ever ends in mud and blood, as in 1914."

"Africa has not yet contributed to civilization, to the life of the city. Its turn will come. Be careful of these men of bronze; their strength and their light will astonish your countries of fog. The sun is their homeland."

"Civilization is an immense buffoonery wallowing to its termination through mud and blood, as in 1914."

* * *

We quote these from the N. Y. *Tribune* and the Paris *Temps* and note as a subsidiary fact that this prince was one of the black gentlemen to whose presence Americans objected in a Paris café. The *Temps* does not believe that Americans think deeply or have intellectual inclinations, but:

It credits them with an ability to appreciate mental accomplishment and in the light of these quotations condemns "the absurdity of the American prejudice against epidermic pigmentation."

* * *

And by the bye the Montreal (Can.) *Star* gives us some further information concerning these episodes, which American newspapers have somehow overlooked:

In one case an American in a Montmartre café objected to the presence of a Negro, an engineer from Martinique, who thereupon threw the American out of the café so violently that the latter struck his head against a lamp post and had to be treated at a drug store. "Everybody will agree the lesson was merited," laconically observed *La Liberté.*

DR. McCONNELL IS SURPRISED

AT Waco, Texas, Dr. F. M. McConnell, President of Burleson College, Greenville, made a "ringing address at the 74th annual session of the Baptist general convention":

"Unless the Negroes put a stop to the hate-inciting propaganda that is being sent out from New York by that man DuBois and another to flood the whole Negro population," Dr. McConnell said, "the Negro of this country is confronted by a situation fraught with terrible dangers. The literature that is being sent out from New York is the most incendiary, vicious, violent and vile I have ever seen, and let me warn you Negro brethren that unless it is stopped a world of trouble portends for the Negroes.

"I have been the friend of the Negroes, as Brother Bailey knows well. I have written him that this situation is dangerous. ("Yes, sir, you have," Bailey said.) And I am not giving off a wild alarm in this speech. I am talking plain sense and about a subject of which I have been informed directly. I was in Oklahoma attending a Negro Baptist convention when I first heard of the New York propaganda, and for the first time in my life I sat on that rostrum and heard leaders among the Negroes voice sentiment antagonistic to the whites. And there in Tulsa I saw a Negro town almost as large as Greenville literally laid to waste.

"The white Christians should pray that mobs and race riots should cease, but let me tell you that a greater responsibility rests upon the Negro leaders. The majority of the responsibility no longer is with the white people, but with the Negroes., and particularly the Negro preachers. If the Negroes join with the forces that are now at work to incite hatred and promote the activities of thugs, then they may fear desperate times. In Oklahoma, I heard E. W. Perry, president of that Negro convention, say that the Negroes have their shotguns on the walls to defend their homes. Carry back this message to your people, and tell them not to tolerate those who would stir up hatreds, and tell them to help to eradicate this dangerous symptom."

THE SOUTH CAROLINA PENITENTIARY

WE publish an extract of a report of the "Special Joint Legislative Committee to investigate conditions at the State Penitentiary" of S. C.:

There is no limit, as far as we can find, to any of these punishments. Their severity is left entirely to the will of the Captain

of the Guard. As many as forty-seven lashes have been administered to men and twenty-five to Negro women. (White women are not whipped.) Women and men are stripped naked to the waist, men are sometimes entirely naked. The women have their arms placed in stocks while being whipped. Men whipped in the death house are laid face down on the table used to lay out dead bodies after electrocution; they are held in place by guards or trusties who hold their wrists and ankles, and by a stick placed across the neck, the ends of which are held down by the assistants. Men whipped in the basement of the hospital building have their wrists handcuffed and secured above their heads to a ring in the wall. The whipping strap used for the women is a duplicate of that used for the men:—a piece of smooth pliable harness leather about a quarter of an inch thick, two inches wide and twenty inches long secured to a round wooden handle ten inches long. This punishment is inflicted by the Captain of the Guard in person or by one of his assistants. It is difficult to determine just how severe the floggings are. The Captain of the Guard states that the skin is not broken. There is testimony that one of the women spit blood after a recent whipping and has not worked since; and we heard evidence that men have lost consciousness under the lash. A trusty who works out of doors 200 feet from the women's building testified that he could hear not only the cries for mercy of the women undergoing punishment in their second story barracks room, but that he could hear and count the stroke of each lash on the bare back. Floggings in the death house can be heard in the nearby main cell house. Those in the upper stories can count the strokes as they are administered in the whipping room in the basement of the hospital building. One Negro woman was put in the stocks, her back bared and whipped for breaking ranks and picking a flower in the prison yard.

The constitution unequivocally, and plainly, and flatly decrees "Corporal punishment shall not be inflicted." The statutes require that the prison regulations shall be such as they are "not repugnant to the laws."

THE FELLOWSHIP OF PAIN

WE have received "On the Edge of the Primeval Forest", a study of equatorial Africa by Albert Schweitzer. Mr. Ernst Klatscher, through whom we received the book, writes us: "Those familiar with the book and with the intentions of Professor Schweitzer suggest that the colored people of the United States might take an interest in his work. The author feels that such interest would be most efficiently stimulated if the book were reviewed, or abstracts of it printed, in THE CRISIS." This accordingly we gladly do. Professor Schweitzer writes:

I gave up my position of professor in the University of Strasbourg, my literary work, and my organ-playing, in order to go as a doctor to Equatorial Africa. How did that come about?

I had read about the physical miseries of the natives in the virgin forests; I had heard about them from missionaries, and the more I thought about it the stranger it seemed to me that we Europeans trouble ourselves so little about the great humanitarian task which offers itself to us in far-off lands. . . .

How shall I sum up the resulting experience of these four and a half years? On the whole it has confirmed my view of the considerations which drew me form the world of learning and art to the primeval forest. 'The natives who live in the bosom of Nature are never so ill as we are, and do not feel pain so much." That is what my friends used to say to me, to try to keep me at home, but I have come to see that such statements are not true. Out here there prevail most of the diseases which we know in Europe, and several of them —those hideous ones, I mean, which we brought here— produce, if possible, more misery than they do amongst us. And the child of nature feels them as we do, for to be human means to be subject to the power of that terrible lord whose name is Pain. . . .

Believing it, as I do, to be my life's task to fight on behalf of the sick under far-off stars, I appeal to the sympathy which Jesus and religion generally call for, but at the same time I call to my help also our most fundamental ideas and reasonings. We ought to see the work that needs doing for the colored folk in their misery, not as a mere "good work," but as a duty that must not be shirked. . . .

I have not lost courage. The misery I have seen gives me strength, and faith in my fellowmen supports my confidence in the future. I do hope that I shall find a sufficient number of people who, because they themselves have been saved from physical suffering, will respond to requests on behalf of those who are in similar need. . . . I do hope that among the doctors of the world there will soon be several besides myself who will be sent out, here or there in the world, by "the Fellowship of those who bear the Mark of Pain."

HABANERA

EDWIN MORGAN

A FLASH of humming rhythm on the night,
The darkness and a rich Casino reels
With hollow shadows cut with sudden light—
—Always the chattering of heels.

The Horizon

Dr. G. H. Clay | Hon. A. H. Roberts | Ethelbert Evans | Oliver Randolph

¶ In 1885 a young colored boy entered the offices of Dr. A. P. Herron, a white dentist of Indianapolis. This boy Grant H. Clay who later became the well known Dr. G. H. Clay of Indianapolis learned all that he could as apprentice from his kindly instructor and then in order to comply with the state laws entered the Indianapolis State University of Medicine (since closed). He was graduated and received his diploma in 1898. This marked the beginning of a long and useful career in dentistry which extended over thirty-five years. The death of Dr. Clay closed a life which was full of inspiration to the youth of Indianapolis.

¶ Oliver Randolph, the recently appointed Special Assistant United States District Attorney for New Jersey is a lawyer in Newark, New Jersey. He inherited his profession for his father, John W. Randolph, who is also a lawyer, was active in Mississippi politics in Reconstruction days, served in the Legislature and other State offices, and also held Federal positions in that State. His brother, Joseph B. Randolph, is president of Claflin University, Orangeburg, South Carolina. Mr. Randolph who is a graduate from the law department of Howard University and an alumnus of Wiley University, Marshall, Texas, was nominated by the organization Republicans of Essex County and elected to the Legislature as a Republican from Essex County, New Jersey, in November, 1922. He received 61,376 votes which was more than 9,000 ahead of his nearest Democratic opponent. He has been chairman of the Committee on the Bordentown Institute and was active in securing an appropriation of nearly $400,000 for that institution this year, including $186,000 for a new boys' dormitory.

He is the author of the present Anti-Lynching Law of the State of New Jersey and has introduced anti-Ku Klux Klan bills in the New Jersey Legislature and a bill to create a regiment of colored soldiers.

¶ The thirty-eight years spent by Ethelbert Evans as a letter carrier in the Troy (New York) post-office has seen many changes in the postal service. When Mr. Evans entered the service in 1882 there were only a very few clerks and some two dozen carriers It was part of his work to keep a record of publications and notify publishers of deaths, refusals and renewals. His work began at 5:30 in the morning and lasted until 7:45. During that time he stamped letters, delivered business districts in Troy and in two suburban districts and was obliged to report again at post office at the close of the day. Mr. Evans was born 65 years ago in Troy, New York, and received his education in the first ward school, the William Rich School, and the Troy Busi-

ness School. For many years he has taken an active part in church and fraternal circles and was also the first president of Branch 14, Association of Letter Carriers. He is retiring with the good wishes of a host of friends and of the entire post office personnel. He even received a letter from Post-Master General Harry S. New complimenting him on his "loyal, painstaking and efficient service".

¶ A member of the State Legislature of Illinois, the Honorable Adelbert H. Roberts, has succeeded in getting an anti-Klan bill passed by both houses of the Illinois State Legislature and a signature from the Governor. Mr. Roberts was the author of the bill, section 25 B of which reads: "Whoever, being hooded, robed or masked so as to conceal his identity, is guilty of an assault with a deadly weapon, instrument or other thing, with an intent to inflict upon the person of another a bodily injury, where the circumstances of the assault show an abandoned and malignant heart, shall subject the offender to a fine not exceeding $2,000.00 nor less than $1,000.00 or imprisonment in the penitentiary for a period not exceeding ten years, or both, in the discretion of the court." The bill passed the House by a vote of one hundred to nine. In the Senate it got a constitutional majority but many senators failed to vote or absented themselves. Nevertheless only one vote was recorded against it. Mr. Roberts deserves great appreciation for his persistent service in this cause.

¶ One of the largest and most astonishing Negro businesses is that of the Poro Company of St. Louis. The founder, Mrs. Anna Turnbo-Malone, was born in Illinois and began the manufacture of toilet articles for the hair and scalp at Lovejoy, Illinois in 1900. The business was moved to St. Louis in 1902. Her husband, Aaron E. Malone entered the business here and new and larger quarters were erected in 1917. The buildings are of brick concrete and steel construction, four stories high with a roof garden; 175 persons are employed in addition to the hundreds of agents all over the country. Our picture shows the main office with 30 clerks and stenographers. A special course of instruction is arranged for agents and the annual sales of the company amount to from 500 to 1000 orders a day. Mr. and Mrs. Malone are among the most generous donors to Negro enterprises.

¶ The annual report of the Louisville Free Public Library for the year ending August 31, 1923, tells us:

There are 78 centers for the circulation of books for home use in 45 buildings in Louisville and Jefferson county for colored readers. This includes two Carnegie branch buildings, 17 stations, 49 class room collections in 26 school buildings.

There are 23,826 volumes in the department, an increase of 757. The circulation

MAIN OFFICE, PORO COMPANY

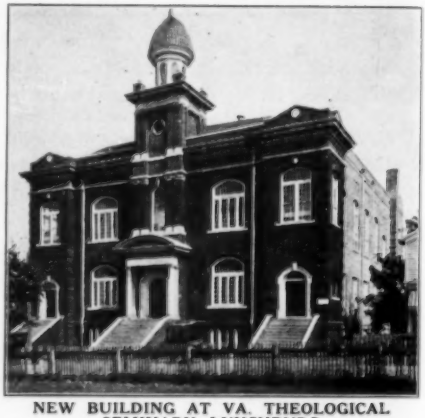
A CONGO WARRIOR AFTER THE STATUE BY HERBERT WARD NOW IN THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

of books was 117,252 volumes, an increase of 868. This was 9.65 per cent of the total circulation. This includes 45,178 books read by adults and 72,074 by children. 9,076 important questions were asked and topics looked up.

¶ Mrs Adelaide Casell Hayford of Sierra Leone, West Africa, who was recently in America raising funds for the educational uplift of native women, announces the opening of her school in Freetown, Sierra Leone, in September.

¶ The Northeastern Federation of Colored Women's Clubs has held its 27th annual convention in Philadelphia. It represented 30,000 women from the Dominion of Canada to Baltimore, Maryland. One of the features of this convention was the large num- of business women carrying on individual enterprises. Among these were included the poultry business, beauty culture, dress making and designing, stationery stores, grocery stores, insurance, art and crafts shops, undertakers, cleaning establishments and hotels. The convention wired the president of the United States its protest as to the migration bill introduced in Alabama and Georgia and also went on record as protesting the erection of the "Mammy" monument in Washington.

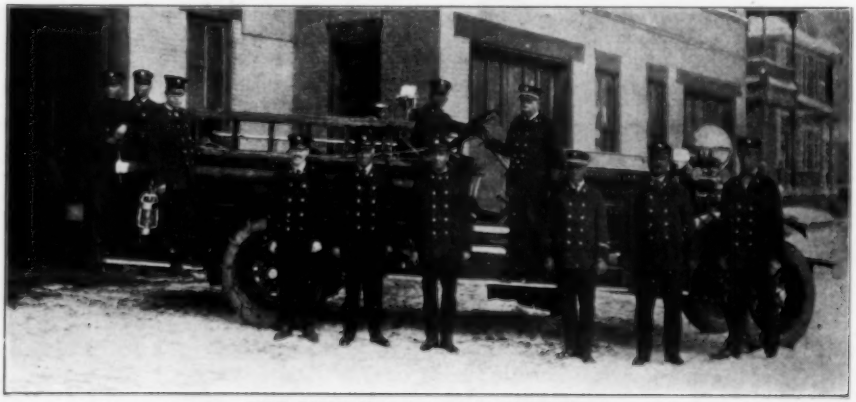
¶ The Coachmen's Union League Society, founded 59 years ago, has begun negotiations to purchase a new home for the society at 252 West 138th Street, New York City. There are 1100 members, not all of them coachmen, however. The society pays sick and death benefits and recently formed a ladies' auxiliary with a membership of 800.



NEW BUILDING AT VA. THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, LYNCHBURG

¶ The Empress of Ethiopia, Zaditou, has sent gifts to Albert, King of Belgium, consisting of a collection of precious stones found in the Abyssinian hills valued at several hundred thousand frances and also an eighth century text of the story of Solomon and Sheba. Her own action is a repetition of the Queen of Sheba's gift to King Solomon.

¶ Company 9 of the St. Paul Fire Department was organized in 1885 and re-organized in 1918. Its members in the picture, reading from left to right, are J. T. Harris, William F. Davenport, Earl Neal, S. F. Lewis, George D. Charleston, A. B. White, N. A. Evans, driver, Captain W. R. Godette, Lieutenant H. C. Jones, A. L. Yeiser, and Arthur Botts. The company has always won high praise for its efficiency, good conduct, neatness and excellent condition of equipment.



FIRE COMPANY 9 ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

¶ Mary Elizabeth West of Washington, D. C., has made an excellent record at Wellesley College. Out of 426 students in the Freshman class a first honor group of 24 was chosen. Among these was Miss West. This year she won a Durant scholarship which places her among the honor pupils of the class.

Miss West

¶ Two years ago William Albert Robinson was appointed Superintendent of Education for colored people in North Carolina. At this time there were only 7 high schools for Negroes in that state. Today, due to Mr. Robinson's work there are 24 high schools and the promise of six others for this year. In recognition of this extraordinary piece of work Mr. Robinson is to receive at the state's expense a year's further training at Columbia University. Mr. Robinson has already done graduate work at this university.

¶ Dr. J. H. May of Shreveport, Louisiana preached in one of the largest churches in Stockholm, Sweden, during the convention of the World's Baptist Alliance which was recently held there.

¶ An automobile accident near Northfolk, West Virginia, caused the death of W. B. Wallace of Charlie Hope, Virginia, a recent graduate of Hampton Institute His companion ,W. L. Harris, was also seriously injured. These two young men were successful contractors and builders in Northfolk and were very active in the church and social welfare of the community.

¶ It is estimated that 312,000 colored workers have moved north since last November. Ben M'Kelway says in the Washington *Star*: "This migration is having a demoralizing effect upon Southern industries, especially agriculture where the Negroes have been chiefly employed."

¶ The firm of Conner-Johnson, funeral directors and embalmers of Los Angeles, Cal., has just completed a $40,000 structure. Paul R. Williams, a Negro was the architect and Negro artists and mechanics have done all the work. This mortuary which

THE MORTUARY OWNED BY NEGROES AT LOS ANGELES

"BATTLING SIKI"

comprises office, chapel, state room and family room is absolutely modern in equipment and furnishings.

¶ Battling Siki, the famous Senegalese pugilist, has arrived in New York.

¶ In Chicago a four million dollar colored athletic club is about to be built with a membership of 5,000. The structure will be 15 stories high and will include bowling alleys, swimming pools, billiard room, lockers, hand ball courts and a gymnasium.

¶ The Lott Carey Baptist Foreign Mission Society, U. S. A., has held its 26th annual session at Homestead, Pennsylvania, with 1,100 delegates. The current receipts for the year amounted to $43,000 plus $11,000 for building purposes. It has received a gift of $5000 for a hospital in Liberia in memory of Miss Carrie B. Dyer, formerly matron at Hartshorn Memorial College in Richmond, Virginia. Dr. C. S. Brown of Winston, N. C., is president and Rev. A. A. Graham of Phoebus, Virginia, is secretary.

¶ The New York Tuberculosis Association has established a Harlem Tuberculosis Committee whose work during the few months since its inception has demonstrated that the people of that section are eager for definite information on health matters. The

CHEW-CHEW THE HEALTH CLOWN

Committee's program has been one of general health information and has been worked out as follows: Lectures by doctors in churches, schools, the Y. W. C. A., the Y. M. C. A., clubs, motion picture theatres, performances by Chew-Chew, the health clown of the New York Tuberculosis Association, in schools and parks; motion pictures in the same places; exhibits of posters and photographs wherever lectures are given; the use in the streets of the Healthmobile, and the daylight motion picture apparatus of the New York Tuberculosis Association. Here we have a class of small children receiving instruction from Mrs. M. Keaton, public health nurse and graduate of Freedmen's Hospital. The chairman of the Harlem Association is Dr. Alonzo de G. Smith.

¶ Lewis Cogley Jones, son of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Jones of Philadelphia has been appointed surveyor's assistant in the Surveyor's Bureau of the Department of Pubilc Works. Lewis is a high school boy and is 18 years old. His father is Chief Clerk of the Division of Bridges and Sewers of the Bureau of Highways.

¶ The Atlanta School of Social Science established at Morehouse College in 1919 announces for the academic year courses in Social Case Work, Economics, Human Behavior, Rural Sociology and other allied subjects. Professor E. F. Frazier is in charge.

LEWIS C. JONES

CHILDREN LEARNING HOW TO FIGHT THE WHITE PLAGUE

ADVERTISING PAGES REMOVED

Hampton Institute

Hampton, Virginia

Founded in 1868 by General Armstrong to train selected colored youths who should go out to teach and lead their people.

Hampton stands for "a sound body, a trained capacity, and an unselfish outlook on life."

Hampton is an industrial village: 1,100 acres; 140 buildings; 910 boarding students; 385 day pupils in practice-school; 850 summer-school students; 200 teachers and workers.

Hampton has over 2475 graduates and 3800 former students; also numerous outgrowths, including Tuskegee, founded by Booker T. Washington.

Hampton offers courses in five schools of normal and collegiate grade—Agricultural, leading to B.S. in Agricultural Education; Business; Home-Economics; Normal, leading to B.A. in Education; and Trade—and in two schools of secondary grade—Academy and Trade (11 four-year courses).

Hampton needs annual scholarships at $100 each and endowed scholarships at $2,500 each; also $160,000 annually above regular income.

JAMES E. GREGG, Principal — FRANK K. ROGERS, Treasurer

KINDERGARTEN DEPARTMENT ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

In full operation since 1912
Professional course of two years

Address

Kindergarten Department
Atlanta University — Atlanta, Ga.

WALDEN COLLEGE

Students who contemplate attending Walden 1923-1924 required to write now concerning entrance.

All Waldenites requested to write Alma Mater.

T. R. Davis, *President.* — Nashville, Tenn.

Virginia Theological Seminary and College

LYNCHBURG, VA.

College, Academy, Normal and Seminary Courses. Well equipped laboratories. Strong, experienced faculty. Courses modern and thorough. Rates reasonable.

For information address
ROBERT C. WOODS, President.

St. Philip's Normal & Industrial School

San Antonio, Texas.

(FOR GIRLS)

Normal, Academic, Junior and Music Courses, Teachers' Training, Domestic Sciences and Arts, Dressmaking, Ladies' Tailoring, Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping and Spanish.

Boarding facilities. Ideal location.
Faculty from leading Universities.

Write for Bulletin.

Artemisia Bowden, *Principal*

"A SCHOOL OF PERSONALITY"

The Daytona Normal and Industrial Institute

DAYTONA, FLORIDA

CO-EDUCATIONAL

BEAUTIFUL LOCATION IDEAL HOME LIFE. SPLENDID MODERN EQUIPMENT.
Stressing the threefold training—HEAD, HAND, HEART
All Departments Recently Reorganized.
Courses Offered: Junior College, Normal, Senior and Junior High Schools, Elementary, Commercial, Music, Home-crafts, Dressmaking, Plain Sewing, Agriculture, Carpentry and Tailoring.
Splendid course in Nurse Training at McLeod Hospital.
One of the best Athletic Fields in Florida.
Physical Education a specialty.

For information write
MARY McLEOD BETHUNE, President

CHAMPION PENMAN

The Myles School of Penmanship. Lessons by mail. Card Writing a specialty. Your name on a dozen cards and put in a handsome case for 45c.

"F. J. Myles is undoubtedly the most skillful and the most versatile colored penman in the world."—W. L. Miller former editor of the Nashville Globe.

Address F. J. MYLES, *Penman*
Supervisor of Writing and Drawing,
Nashville Public Schools
1134 Jefferson St. — Nashville, Tenn.

EVAN'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

Best opportunities for young men. Complete course in Sanitary Plumbing; Vapor, Steam and Hot Water Heating, and Bricklaying.

You can enroll any time

Evan's Industrial School,
205 E. Main Street — Robinson, Ill.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL

An Episcopal boarding school for girls, under the direction of the sisters of St. Mary. Address: THE SISTER-IN-CHARGE, 6138 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia Pa

Meharry Medical College : : A CLASS "A" COLLEGE

with departments of Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmacy and a Nurse Training School
ALL DEPARTMENTS RECENTLY REORGANIZED

Two years (Class One) college work required for admission to the study of medicine. Graduation from a four years' High School or Normal School required for admission to the departments of dentistry and pharmacy and nurse training. For catalog and application blank address.
John J. Mullowney, M.D., President of Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.